

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OP

Politics and General Literature.

VI.]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1822.

[No. 308]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—733—

Politics of Europe.

We feel as much relief and pleasure as our Readers can possibly do, in returning to subjects of public interest, after the din of personal Controversy which we fear must have wearied many besides as ourselves. The day is fast approaching when no refuge will be left for those who think that sophistry and subterfuge will pass for proof; and we are persuaded that our Readers will approve the resolution we have made, to await the issue of that day, for which we have happily no reason to be alarmed. We pass on therefore to our usual topics of News.

An Extra Report from the Bankshall announced the arrival of the Honorable Company's ship GENERAL HEWITT, from London the 20th of June, and the Cape the 13th of October. The long List of her Passengers will be seen in its usual place.

As the COLDSTREAM brought us Papers to the 4th of July, we have nothing new by the GENERAL HEWITT, 'though we have had some missing Numbers of our London Papers by her to complete our Files; from which we may glean some articles of minor interest. We resume here the order of our Selections from the English Journals, at the point where we last left off.

London, Monday Evening, June 24, 1822.—The present Session of PARLIAMENT, if not productive of any measures of immediate relief or permanent improvement, is at least long continued and bustling. In the early part of the Session, distress inspired country gentlemen with all the fervour of Demosthenes, and all the pathetic volume of Tully. Oppressed by the summer heat, they now sit dumb in the shade. Not so with Mr. Brougham. He was first in the field, and he continues active to the last. We think the Noble Marquis must often mutter: "Would he were fatter!" It is a great pity for Ministers that they cannot, in the hot summer months, wry up the soul of Brougham in such a body as a celebrated Alderman's. This night the influence of the Crown is the theme—an ancient Whig text. The debate cannot fail to be interesting; but we will not anticipate its character or result.—*True Briton.*

The following are the latest articles of Foreign News received:—

Madrid, June 11.—We have passed a night of continual alarm which has not ceased with the return of day. Some great event is near at hand.

It was said yesterday that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his interview with the King at Aranjuez, threatened his Majesty to unveil to the Cortes a conspiracy against the Constitution, in which the King and his brothers are compromised. The object of this conspiracy is said to have been to carry off the King into the midst of the Insurgent troops, who were then to march to Madrid, dissolve the Cortes, and abolish the Constitution. The proofs of this conspiracy were, it is said, produced in a secret sitting of the Cortes, and it was under deliberation whether they should not separate the Princes from the King.

In consequence of these reports crowds ran through the streets, shouting "Down with the King, down with Carlos!" The Military Commandant issued orders to double the posts. Numerous patrols were out all night, and arrested several individuals, holding horrible conversation.—*Quotidienne.*

Madrid, June 11.—The UNIVERSAL commenting upon the Speech of the King of France, says, "It is not," say the Communeros, "a guarantee solely against the plague that so formidable a cordon is formed on the frontiers."

The imprecations against France, multiplied in all pamphlets, and several Journals, have produced their effect. A few days since several Frenchmen were insulted, although well known for their submission to the laws. Several families have quitted Madrid.

Nuremberg, June 14.—The accounts from Constantinople, Vienna, and other sources, continue to announce peace, but well informed persons refuse to believe it, because they cannot suppose that the Holy Alliance, established upon the precepts of Christianity, will abandon the Christians to the fury of the Turks. This conduct is too contrary to the principles of the Christian religion.

Paris, June 20.—The LIBERALE Police, which, perhaps, has for several months ceased to be the Police of Paris and the Kingdom of France, had spread abroad and accredited the report that General Berton had escaped out of France, and landed at St. Sebastian. The object of this false intelligence was evidently no other than to raise the activity of the researches made after him. Nevertheless, the Forest of Parthenay, where it was supposed he lay concealed, was surrounded by gendarmerie and other troops; but the most particular inquiries were productive of no result. It is solely to the adroitness, courage, and devotedness of the Carabiniers of S. A. R. Monsieur, that we are indebted for the arrest of Berton and two of his accomplices.

Wolfel (the name of this brave and faithful servant of the family of France,) pretended to listen with attention to the insinuations of certain of the disaffected at Saumur. In a very few days he was initiated into their designs; and he gained so upon their confidence, that not only was he informed of Berton's hiding place, but had also the honour of being presented to him. This interview took place in a farm three quarters of a league from that town. Wolfel now tendered to Berton the fraternization and assistance of four subaltern officers in his own regiment, for whom, he added, he would be answerable as for himself. Berton with eagerness accepted this promise of a new army, and fixed, of his own accord the precise day for another interview, which took place on Monday last. Wolfel presented to Berton the four subaltern officers he had mentioned to him, in the company of two friends of Berton. In about a quarter of an hour the conference took another tone. Wolfel and his comrades drew their pocket pistols out, pointed them upon the breasts of Berton and his two colleagues, and informed them, in a manner that indicated a fixed determination, that the least attempt at resistance would furnish the signal for their annihilation. The three liberators of their country were disarmed at once! Wolfel left them safely in custody of two subaltern officers, while he dispatched a message to Count de Breon, his Colonel, who immediately sent to his assistance M. M. de Guercheville and de Maomalias, with fifteen carabiners; and this detachment was soon followed by a second. It was feared that in this country, where he had collected such numbers of followers, Berton had also some partisans; and the issue, in fact, proved that precaution was not quite useless. If, however his detachments were not compelled to charge the rebels, it was because the brave Wolfel was himself a detachment.

The arrest of Berton and his friends was not accomplished without its causing some movement in form. Wolfel saw that a body of peasants were advancing, headed by some person on horseback. There was some reason to believe that this man disguised as a villager, was in reality an affluent and leading inhabitant of the town of Saumur. "Restore our General," cried these worthy soldiers of Berton. "Retire, you scoundrels," rejoined Wolfel, "or I will shoot you directly." The leader of the peasant rebels put his hand upon his sword, which Wolfel seized and laid him dead at his feet. This proceeding was sufficient to dishearten and disperse the rebel troop. Berton and his two acolytes were conducted in chairs to Saumur in open day, before the regiment of Carabiniers, with repeated cries of "Vive le Roi!" while the army could not disguise the satisfaction at his holding those revolutionary heroes thus delivered up to the rigour of the law, who had dared to insult the honor of the French army, by supposing them capable of abetting their infamous projects.

One of the two persons who was arrested in company with Berton, is a notary, and proprietor of a farm. It was imagined for a moment, that the other was Delon; but it appears that the latter had taken due refuge in Spain.—*Le Drapeau Blanc.*

French Funds, June 19, 1822.—Five per Cents. 82f.—Bank Stock, 1627f. 50c.

Madrid Papers to the 10th instant arrived last night. They are filled with accounts of the disturbances in Spain, the most important of which we have given from the French Papers.

Colombia.—The following letter was received yesterday by a gentleman in the City. We are happy in having it in our power to submit to our readers a communication so full of novelty and hope—those dearest sources of happiness in this world.

Caracas, April 14, 1822.—I have no great deal of news to send you, having written you so lately as the 1st instant. I then mentioned that the first direct arrival from England had taken place—the *SUGDEN*, from Liverpool, at La Guayra, the port of this city. I since find that the first direct shipment from this country to Great Britain has been at Maracaibo, in the *JEMIMA*, for Liverpool. They are both interesting events, and I hope are but the small commencement of a long series of beneficial intercourse between the two countries. Our friend is gone to Valencia, where a good deal of business is doing. He will have a delightful journey, for the country is rich and lovely. Of public news there is none stirring. Now that tranquillity is established and every thing getting into a smooth and regular course, you must not expect my letters to be so interesting as they used to be. There is nothing of the warlike kind remaining in store, for me to have to communicate, except to tell you, by and by that the poor Royalists are tired of starving in Puerto Cabello, and that Quito has surrendered and then closes the page of this "eventful story." If there were any means of collecting an accurate detail of this twelve years' contest from the beginning, it would prove one of the most extraordinary histories the world has seen. The heroic constancy and perseverance with which Bolívar had from the first to the last, conducted this cause, his talents, his moderation, his devotedness to his country, would bear comparison with any character recorded in history. And the feats of personal bravery and activity of one of his Generals, Peaz, with whom I am personally acquainted, would astonish you beyond measure. It is a weighty event. Spain is a looser, but humanity is a great gainer. The cause of civilization, of intellectual improvement, has gained much; and there is a rich harvest for it in store, I have no doubt. The character of these people differs in different parts, according in some degree to the climate. Their characters is, of course, susceptible of improvement in many respects. The only wonder is, that under a system of Government so tyrannous and so debasing as that of Spain was, so many intelligent men are to be found. The same Providence who has brought this desolating struggle to its close, will I doubt not, continue to advance this fine country gradually towards its just destiny, now that every impediment to its fair progress is removed.

Caracas, April 13.—A rumour was afloat early last week, that Colonel Pinango had been defeated by Morales, an occurrence both unsupported by any credible authority, and improbable, from the relative position of the two corps. The attention of Morales would more naturally be drawn towards the corps of Colonel Heras; nor is it probable he would venture to leave the coast with this corps on his flank, for the purpose of encountering Colonel Pinango. We have noticed the report, not from its intrinsic importance, but in conformity with our ideas of leaving nothing like a veil of mystery over public transactions, so as to give the enemies of the Republic the advantage of supposing we are either ignorant of the truth, or afraid to look at it.

General Peaz is said to be preparing to close the blockade of Puerto Cabella on the land side, and a squadron, consisting of a brig of 15 guns, a felucca, four schooners, and two fleteras, has arrived at La Guayra, from Cumana, to co-operate in the same object by sea.

General Bermudez, who arrived on board the squadron from Cumana, on Wednesday morning, made his entry into this city. He was met on the La Guayra road by colonel Esculana and a large train of officers and gentlemen on horseback. On entering the town he was greeted with the most enthusiastic acclamations, and reached the house prepared for his reception, surrounded by the entire population of Caracas, all ranks, sexes, and ages vying with each other in expressing their feelings of gratitude and admiration of a chief to whose wise and temperate conduct Caracas, we may truly say is indebted for her existence.—Had General Bermudez, when he first entered the city, on the 13th of May, permitted a single vengeful or disorderly feelings to prevail among his troops, who can doubt that Morales would gladly have embraced the pretext to involve the whole of the inhabitants in destruction.

Those stout republicans, says *The Representative* of yesterday who have, in a long and desperate conflict with Old Spain, offered up at the shrine of freedom whole hetaombs of willing victims, and who, nobly prodigal of life and treasure in the cause of liberty, finally established the basis of a free constitution, are now soliciting recognition from the government of Great Britain. Can the solicitation be refused by the House of Hanover and government of the Revolution who have no other title to foreign recognition but the choice of the people and the actual possession of power? Do the Ministers of George the Fourth receive the favour and recognize with unreserved confidence the Minister of the young but promising Republic of Colombia? The present government, neither actuated by the liberal and expansive principles which have imparted to the politics of the age a more generous and benevolent character than those of many a preceding one—nor warned by the awful example which the folly of their predecessors, as regard to our American Colonies might have afforded them persist in offering incense to that fallen Dagon, the pride of Old Spain. Our Government seem to think that it must be highly flattering to the most foolish bigoted, and ridiculous of all the monarchs in Europe to evade acknowledging the independence of a South American Republic, now rising in Phoenix-like majesty from the ashes of a colony, consumed by the pestilential tyranny of its former transatlantic master. While millions of freemen, fresh from the sacred banquet of liberty, offer to England a participation in their happiness and expect her congratulations, her Ministers turn away with the low illeliberal pride, which accepts the present while it refuses to acknowledge the donor. In the Colonial Trade Bill now pending in Parliament, Mr. Wallace of whose exertions in favour of a free trade it is impossible to speak too highly, has inserted a clause by which the independence of Colombia as a state is indistinguishable in the protection which is given to the trade between her and Great Britain. This might be all very well, as a rare instance in these days of some little attention on the part of a British Minister to the neglected interest of our commerce. But then observe the disgraceful circumstances under which those interests are attempted to be secured. The parties by whose hands a beneficial market is to be opened to our merchants, are not to

be put on an equal footing with ourselves, forsooth! The moral equity of the thing is much the same as if the Marquis of Londonderry were to come down to the House decorated with his star and ribbon, and surrounded by the emblems of his high state offices, and to say, "I have taken care so to direct the bounty of his Majesty as to secure to myself abundance of good things; but I must be pardoned if I cannot recognize his Majesty's discernment in bestowing them upon me." Here has been M. Zea, the accredited Minister of Colombia, in London, without being received at the court of the British sovereign. Great God! are we to have these fooleries, these execrable prejudices, palmed upon us at this time of day? Let the Government do an act of justice while there is yet time to do it with a grace, and extend the hand of affection, rather than distrust, to the vigorous offspring of American freedom. Shall the land which boasts its ancient attachment to liberty—shall the country which first cradled the goddess—and which she has ever distinguished by her presence.

“——Hic illius arma.
Hic curru——”

Shall she frown on the young genius whose lineaments, and spirit attest her to be of a kindred essence? Let England awake from a feverish dream of jealousy, in which alone she is susceptible of such ungenerous feelings as never have disgraced her waking, her heroic hours. It was not thus she raised the drooping head of Holland; yet Holland was then a new Republic, and waged a righteous war against the same legitimate powers which Colombia has had the courage to defy, and the fortune to defeat.

Education.—Mr. Perry commenced a series of Three Lectures, on a proposed Improvement in the present mode of Education, on Friday last, at the Freemasons' Tavern. It was resumed this forenoon, and will be concluded this Evening. We did not think much of his opening Lecture, which developed no part of his plan; and consisted principally of those objections to the practice of “auld lang syne,” which we conceive to have been already in a great measure corrected. The subject was a discussion of the means essential to secure success in the classical, commercial, mathematical, and scientific departments of education. We are rather disposed to think, from some of his remarks, that he has not witnessed, or at least not sufficiently made himself master of the National System, which we think has removed all the objections to which he adverted. He read his first Lecture; but without any particularly happy emphasis and address. It is said that he is, or intends to be, a schoolmaster. We recommend him not only to investigate the National System, as adopted at the Central School, the Charter House, and at Dr. Bond's of Hanwell, but also to examine closely the suggestions contained in A. Scott's Grammars, which are in course of publication by Stockdale.

Oxford, June 21.—On Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock, the heads of houses, the young nobility of University, and a long train of academical dignitaries, met the Vice-Chancellor in the Hall of Pembroke College, and from thence proceeded to the Theatre, where the following personages were severally admitted to the Honorary Degree of D.C.L.:—

Sir John Croft, of Cowling Hall, Yorkshire, Bart. Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, F.R.S.

Richard Heber, of Hodnet, Shropshire, Esq. M. A. of Brasenose College, and one of the Representatives in Parliament of the University.

Lieutenant-General Wood.

William Owen Pugh, Esq. of Nentglyn, Denbighshire, F.A.S.

John Scandrett Harford, Esq. of Blaize Castle, Gloucestershire.

The Speeches, to which the Chancellor's Prizes had been awarded, were recited in the following order:—

THE CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

Latin Essays.—“An, re vera, prævaluerit apud Eruditiores Antiquorum Polytheismus;” by Mr. J. B. Ottley, of Oriel College.

Latin Verse.—“Alpes ab Annibale superatae;” by Mr. F. Curzon, of Brasenose College.

English Essay.—“On the Study of Moral Evidence;” by Mr. W. A. Shirely, of New College.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—**English Verse.**—“Palmyra;” by Mr. A. Barber, of Wedham College.

The Theatre, upon this occasion, was honoured with the presence of the Prince and Princess of Denmark, who with their suite, arrived at the Star Inn, the preceding evening. Upon their entrance into, and departure from the Theatre, they were rapturously and repeatedly cheered; and after partaking of a cold collation, served up with the most tasteful elegance, in the Hall of Pembroke College, their Highnesses, accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Hall, spent the remainder of the day in visiting the College and other public edifices of the University. On Thursday they completed this interesting circuit, and in the afternoon pursued their tour in the direction of Blenheim and Stowe.

Medicine.—*Islington Dispensary.*—On Wednesday last, in conformity to the rules of the Institution, a meeting of the Governors took place, to receive the Report of the Committee. After a general review of their proceedings, the Committee stated, in their Report, that since the day on which the Dispensary was opened (which was only in March last), the number of patients admitted was 452, of which 217 had been perfectly cured; 31 had received partial relief, 8 had died, and 196 now remained on the books. In the annals of Institutions of this nature, there are few instances of a Report so gratifying—in the short space of three months from its being in action, four hundred and fifty-two patients have been admitted, of whom nearly half been discharged entirely cured. The Report appeared to be very satisfactory to the Governors present, and after the Committee for the year ensuing had been elected, an adjournment to Highbury Barn Tavern took place, when about 120 gentlemen sat down to dinner at half past six o'clock. The utmost good humour and harmony prevailed, the latter materially assisted by the voluntary and gratuitous assistance of Mr. Emery of Covent Garden Theatre, and the Company retired a lat ate hour, under feelings of high gratification at having originated an establishment so productive of benefit to the distressed part of society. A number of new subscriptions and donations was announced, amongst which we noticed several constituting the parties Life Governors, being to the amount of ten guineas or upwards.

New Parliamentary Practice.—The Bavarian Chambers have terminated their Session with a dinner; an example which, if any thing had been predicated concerning it, we would have expected to be set by the Parliament of Great Britain. The entertainment at Munich was enlivened with songs, and the patriotic legislators renounced Champagne and Burgundy to drink their native Rhenish wines.

“Happily (says a French Journalist, mentioning the circumstance,) we have cause to hope that the national spirit of the English will not carry them to such a length in favour of porter.”

It is now calculated that about 240,000 hands of persons, chiefly children, are employed in the spinning of cotton thread, technically termed twist.—These make, it is said, as much thread by the power of steam, and the application of the new improved machinery, as could have been done formerly by 28,800,000 persons by the fingers only.

About mid-day on Friday, a singular spectacle was exhibited in Airedale, near this town. A whirlwind seized upon a stack of new hay, and carried up flake after flake, in succession, till a fleecy cone was formed in the air to an elevation as far as the eye could reach. After gently revolving for some minutes, it began to descend, and presented the appearance of a shower of hay, extending from Park-mills, near which place the stack stood, to Armley-mills. At a random guess we should say, that this aerial depredation divested the stack of several hundred weights of its contents.—*Leeds Mercury.*

We are happy to state, that his Majesty's sloop *FLY*, Captain George Tyler, has returned from Jersey, whither she was sent to make an amicable settlement of a dispute which had arisen between the French and English oyster fishermen, as to the right of English boats to fish on the banks stretching from cape Rozel to the rocks called the Minquais, between one and three leagues from the French coast, which oyster beds they discovered in 1797. The right has been admitted, by which the fishery will again become open for the supply of our markets in September next. During four months of the year these fisheries occupy 300 fishing smacks and nearly 2,000 British seamen.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

On Saturday last a curious phenomenon was seen at Combe Bisset, three miles from Salisbury, by some mowers, at work in the adjoining fields. It had the appearance of a dense cloud; then assumed the form of a cork-screw, and descended so low as to come within their reach. It afterwards burst, in a most tremendous torrent, near Amesbury.

On Wednesday Mr. Randolph, the late Candidate for the office of President of the United States of America, who lately arrived in this country for the benefit of his health, dined with Admiral Sir J. H. Whitshed, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. Every suitable attention was paid to this distinguished Gentleman; he visited the Royal George yacht, and ships in the harbour, and afterwards proceeded to Ryde.

Yesterday morning between eleven and twelve o'clock, two Life Guardsmen crossing Hyde Park, started a bare from one of the gravel pits. The Park was crowded with people, and poor puss was stopped in every direction she took, and drove back, worried by several small dogs. In this manner she continued at least 20 minutes, to the great amusement of the spectators, till at last she made a bold effort, rushed amongst the crowd towards the Duke of Wellington's garden, the walls of which she scaled, and obtained shelter from her pursuers.

Manchester, June 22.—On Sunday night last Hugh Pattison, a private in the Scots Greys hung himself, near the Barracks, in Hulme. When the regiment was quartered here in 1812, the unfortunate man married a Manchester woman and took her with him when he left town. After remaining with him several years, she was sent away from the regiment, then lying in Ireland, and returned to her friends in this town, bringing a daughter with her. Pattison, it appears, was still much attached to her, and sent her all the money he could save from his pay. When the regiment arrived here on Saturday, he, of course, endeavoured to find her out, but for some time without effect, until on Sunday, he accidentally met with his daughter in the street; on inquiry where her mother was, the girl took him to a house near the barracks, when he found his faithless spouse living with an artillery-man. The shock which this discovery occasioned was increased by the behaviour of his wife; after giving his watch and money to his daughter, the poor fellow went, about eleven o'clock at night, and hung himself up at the door of the house where his wife and her new husband lodged. An inquest was held on the body on Monday, the jury returned a verdict of Lunacy. Such was the indignation excited in the neighbourhood, that a large crowd, principally females, assembled about the house, and she was obliged to be taken into custody to protect her from violence.

Friday morning a large van, loaded with baskets of different kinds of fruit, &c. belonging to Mr. Wells, market gardener of Isleworth, passing from Watling-street along St. Paul's Churchyard, to Fleet-market, the near fore wheel came off (supposed from some villain taking out the linch): it overturned, fell across the footway, and came with great force against Mr. Hullock's, surgeon, St. Paul's Churchyard. Two women, who were seated on the top of the load, were thrown off; one of them escaped with a few slight bruises, the other was jammed between the baskets and the wall, and taken out shockingly bruised and with one of her arms broken.

Fatal Duel.—A duel took place early yesterday morning between J. W., Esq. and Capt. G., when in the second exchange the former was struck on the groin, and at present lies in so dangerous a condition that there is no hope of recovery. The dispute is said to have originated in a joke, succeeded by some satirical verses on a lady.

Dreadful Conflagration.—About two o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday last, a destructive fire broke out in the little populous town of Whitstable, more extensive and calamitous in its consequences of the sufferers than any that it has been our lot to record for many years in the vicinity. It commenced at a storehouse adjoining the dwelling-house of Mr. Gann, at the western end of the place on the sea wall, and the roof being composed of thatch, and the other part of wood, the whole was in a short time a body of fire; the wind, which at the moment blew strong from the west, scattering the burning embers along the whole line of the sea-beach. On the alarm being given, numbers of the inhabitants hastened to the spot, as also the officers and seamen of the blockade-service stationed on that part of the coast, and while engaged in endeavouring to arrest the progress of the flames it was perceived that a storehouse belonging to Government on the sea-wall, at the eastern extremity of the place, at least a quarter of a mile distant from where the fire originated, was also in flames. In the mean time the conflagration spread from the storehouse abovementioned to the dwelling-house, boat-builder's shop, and other buildings, of the late Mr. Peter Tall; and from thence along the wall to several small store and boat-houses, both upon the beach and within the wall, till it reached a large building with a barn and stable, belonging to Mr. W. Edenden; all of which being built of wood and other combustible materials, yielded successively to its fury. From hence the ignited embers were carried in the direction of the wind to a range of three thatched buildings, with lofts over the same, filled with pitch, paint, spars, &c. the workshops of Mr. William Reeves, boat builder, situate below the sea-wall, the whole of which were speedily consumed, with nearly all their contents. These premises immediately abutted to the backs of the dwelling houses forming the left side of Whitstable-street, beyond the Duke of Cumberland inn, many of which caught fire, and were much damaged, and the communication with others was prevented by pulling down the out-buildings. In the mean time the flames of the storehouse of Mr. J. Terry, and to the premises of Mr. T. Jarrett and of Mr. Carden, at the same end of the street, which were shortly consumed, and the further progress of the fire was only arrested by pulling down the adjoining storehouse of Mr. Cambow, and by there being no other buildings in the immediate range of the wind to which the burning flakes could be communicated. Attention was now directed to prevent, as speedily as possible, the danger which might be apprehended, lest the change of the wind should scatter the living ashes on the adjoining buildings, in which work the exertions of the inhabitants were aided by the Kent and Norwich engines from this city (Canterbury,) which, on the intelligence arriving about 8 o'clock, were immediately despatched, as well as by numbers of the citizens of all classes, who proceeded to the place. At 5 o'clock, by the persevering exertions of all, and especially of the party of the blockade-service, of whose services too much cannot be said, all further immediate danger was prevented: the spectacle however, was that of a scene of smoking ruins towards the sea, from one extremity of the place to the other; while in the street there was scarcely a house on the left side out of which the furniture was not removed. The total of buildings destroyed is 46—viz. nine dwelling-houses, four boat-builders' shops, 93 store houses, and very many others were partially injured. The estimate of the loss and damage of the buildings and furniture, from the most moderate calculation, will amount to nearly 7,000L, of which sum little more than 1,000L is insured; but the most serious deprivation is that of the poor dredgermen, many of whose boats, with their nets and materials, were burnt in their different store-houses, so that they are absolutely deprived of the means of obtaining a livelihood.—*Kentish Gazette*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

— 737 —

Law Report.

LORD JUSTICE CLERK'S CHARGE TO THE JURY IN THE CASE OF MR STUART.

Scotsman, Saturday, June 22, 1822.

So far from being disposed to qualify the eulogy which we last week pronounced on this charge, we are so much convinced of its doing honour to the Judge, to the law, and to human nature, that, with the exception of the statement of the law authorities, we now give it at length.

Gentlemen of the Jury. In this important case, which is now brought to a close, I proceed to submit to your consideration such observations as, in the discharge of my duty, it is incumbent on me to state to you, before you declare the verdict you are to give.

I am extremely happy I have the honour to address a Jury of such respectability as that I now see before me; and extremely gratified, as I am sure the Court in general is with the great patience and attention you have bestowed upon this trial. I have not a doubt but you will consider it to the end with the same patience; that you will reflect upon it with caution and circumspection; and return a verdict which in your consciences, you shall think to be founded in wisdom, justice, and truth.

I prefer stating the law in the words of our authors, rather than in my own words, and beginning with Sir George Mackenzie, his Lordship went over the law authorities, Scotch and English, in a very distinct manner. His Lordship then recited the indictment, and observed that he had heard nothing said by the public prosecutor that he had made out that part of the narrative of the indictment. Farther, the evidence of the prisoner seems to have shewn, that he had no sort of conception, before he had made the discovery in Glasgow, of who was the author of the offensive articles. You will recollect the testimony of Mr. Spalding, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Gibson, as to the utter ignorance of the prisoner on this point. Their testimony is clear and explicit as to this, and distinctly proves that, all the confidential meetings, though Mr. Stuart was convinced that Borthwick was not the author of these libels, yet he had not the slightest conjecture that Sir Alexander Boswell was at all concerned with them; and you will recollect, that, though Spalding and Henderson, who accompanied him to Glasgow for the purpose of getting access to these papers, were with him both on the way and there not a syllable escaped him by which they were led to suppose that he suspected Sir Alexander Boswell to have had any concern in the matter. Nay more, both Spalding and Henderson positively swear, that when the papers were examined, and something was said by Borthwick which led them to suspect Sir Alexander Boswell, Mr. Stuart declared that he had never suspected Sir Alexander, and seemed to feel real surprise and astonishment.

It is for you then to say, whether you can, in reference to this part of the narrative of the charge, find, that the prisoner had previously conceived malice against Sir Alexander Boswell, and that, in furtherance of this, he had set out to Glasgow to obtain papers which should enable him to prove that gentleman's connection with the matter. To me it appears, that this part of the narrative, so far from being proved, has been completely negatived, even by the evidence of the public prosecutor himself.

The case being discharged of this part of the indictment, the question that remains is, whether in the view of the law which I have stated to you, there is not an obligation upon you to find a verdict against the prisoner at the bar on account of the duel itself, on a review of the evidence laid before you? Now, Gentlemen, a this hour of the morning, I shall not consume your time with a detail of that evidence. Generally speaking, the evidence has been given in a very distinct manner; and I would, in particular, say that the evidence of the Noble Lord, one of the seconds, was given in the most correct manner I almost ever heard.

In the first place, then, you will take into your consideration the alleged offensive articles of which the unfortunate gentleman at the bar complained, and had good cause to complain. You have it in evidence that, in the newspaper which has been mentioned, various offensive articles of the most aggravated nature, with regard to his character and reputation as a man of courage and honour, did appear, —nay, that, though some of them are not quite so gross, a reiteration of these charges and insinuations continued for some considerable time. I need not remind you of the tenor of the song, nor of the letter signed *Ignotus*, nor of the other two articles. They were read to you,—such parts of them, at least, as were material and most offensive, by the learned counsel at the bar.

You will also consider the evidence that has been produced as to the manner in which Mr. Stuart got access to these writings. I have already glanced at this in reference to another point of the question. But you will now consider whether the evidence warrants a conclusion that Mr. Stuart was guilty of any impropriety in the mode of get-

ting access to them. Now, in the first place, I would remind you, that you are not trying him here for any such charge. But, even if I did hold it as a charge before us, I would ask whether, after the evidence given by Mr. Henderson, the country agent, who conveyed the offer, and of Mr. Spalding, the town agent, who communicated it here, and of Mr. Gibson, it can be considered that there is any proof writing that Mr. Stuart took any improper steps towards the acquisition of these writings.

The evidence goes to this, that Mr. Stuart got information through Henderson, that Borthwick was disposed to compromise the action of damages, and had desired Mr. H. to make proposals; that Mr. Stuart promised no terms in return; but said, if Borthwick gave up the author or authors of these libels, he would then consider what he should do; that, at present, he would enter into no engagement of a positive nature. *The evidence of Mr. Henderson positively negatives any suspicion that Mr. Stuart advanced one farthing of the money which enabled Borthwick to leave the jail.* Henderson positively swears that the £50, which he consigned was money advanced out of his own proper funds, and that not one farthing came from the prisoner at the bar. Mr. Gibson tells you, that the consignment was made in consequence of what had already happened to Borthwick in being ousted from his office; and that, lest Alexander should get hold of the manuscripts and destroy them, he advised that no time should be lost in liberating Borthwick from jail; adding, that he would rather advance the money himself than run that risk.

But it is not established that Mr. Stuart offered any thing at all. Whether Mr. Stuart went to Glasgow, or remained there or not, for any time, we have no business to inquire. But as to any appearance of his being concerned in any undue invasion of the premises, we heard no evidence whatever.

You will next consider what the evidence says of the authorship of these papers. It must be fully in your recollection that Lord Rosslyn said he had examined them with care and in particular the offensive song, looking at the paper and examining the water-marks and post-marks; and his Lordship has told you that he conceived himself authorised to say, that there was strong presumptive evidence that these articles were in the hand-writing of Sir Alexander Boswell. I therefore conceive that a most material circumstance for you to consider is,—and the prisoner is fully entitled to the benefit of it,—*the moderate communication which the Earl of Rosslyn thereupon made, as to the terms of which his Lordship was fully confirmed by the evidence of Mr. Douglas*, namely, if Sir Alexander Boswell, on the one hand, should say that the papers were not in his hand-writing, or that he had nothing to do with them, that that would put an end to all further inquiry, and would be held as negativing all evidence; on the other hand, that if he would say supposing them to be his, that the thing was a bad joke, and he was sorry for it, the matter would then be allowed to drop.

Sir Alexander Boswell acknowledged the signed letter to be his, but he declined saying any thing as to the unsigned papers. He did this by the advice of his friend, who thought it the most prudent course; though Mr. Douglas, in his evidence, has admitted that he had no doubt, from his conversations with the unfortunate gentleman deceased, that they were written by him,—two verses of the song, indeed, having been repeated by him to Mr. Douglas. But in the delicate situation in which that gentleman was placed, it was deemed right to take the course which he did.

Something was put by way of hypothesis to Lord Rosslyn and Mr. Douglas: as to what would be their opinion, supposing that they were not sure that these papers were in Sir Alexander's hand writing. I am much afraid, however, it is not necessary for us to speak to that at all; for you have heard the evidence with regard to the song, the letter signed *Ignotus*, the paper with the name *Mark Tod*, and the letter beginning "The late Lieutenant James Stuart." You have had evidence as to these, of the truth of which there cannot be the remotest suspicion; and I have no hesitation in saying, that, in my opinion, it leaves no doubt as to whose hand-writing they were. You have, for example, Mr. Lizars, a witness for the Crown, who was desired to look at these articles along with the others, and who told you, that though he formerly held the opinion that the song was not in the same hand-writing with the letter, yet, on further consideration, he did come to think that they were the same. He detailed his reasons for thinking so, such as that a great many letters were exactly similar, and mentioned other things which satisfied this professional man that the writings were in the same hand. But besides, you had Dr. Coventry and Mr. Dalrymple Gardner, who swore that there could be no doubt as to the hand-writing.

I need not detain you with the proceedings to which this discovery led. I only wish that the binding over by the Sheriff could have been more effectual; and I know that had I been applied to, I should have done my utmost to bind them over, and I should only have regretted, that my own powers in this respect were not more extensive. The result of all was, that the parties met, and took their ground, each armed with a pistol, that they both fired together, the prisoner first, and the

deceased after a momentary interval, and the deceased fell. On this part of the case, the evidence of Lord Rosslyn, Mr. Douglas, and the surgeon in attendance, is complete.

Therefore, Gentlemen, you have to attend, in the first place, to the evidence of what led to this unfortunate quarrel; the nature of the provocation, of the wrong of which the gentleman at the bar complained; and which is to be found in the terms of those articles that were put in evidence; the measures which were attempted to prevent a meeting; the proposal which was made through the medium of Mr. Stuart's second, and all that took place after their failure. You have also, of course, to attend minutely to the conduct of Mr. Stuart, both previous to and on the field. You have the communication made by him to his surgeon, Mr. Liston, on the road, distinctly stating that he had no malice against the deceased; that, on the contrary, he was related to him distantly, but that no alternative was left as to the course which he must pursue. Then, you will recollect the evidence of Lord Rosslyn, that in nothing that he said did Mr. Stuart appear to be actuated by malice or rancour; but that, on the contrary, he felt himself to be under an inevitable necessity of taking the step which he did, merely to vindicate himself from the injury he had received, and with no intention of deliberate malice against Sir Alexander Boswell; in the propriety of all of which Lord Rosslyn told you that he entirely agreed.

You will take these matters into recollection, and keep in view also the evidence given by Mr. Gibson as to the very becoming manner in which Mr. Stuart expressed himself to him after the unfortunate encounter,—the great concern he showed,—his uncommon grief,—the agony in which he was when he communicated the fatal intelligence,—the opinion which Mr. Gibson felt himself able to draw that he had not the slightest personal animosity against the deceased gentleman. You will compare all this with the evidence you have, both from Mr. Douglas and Lord Rosslyn, as to the fairness of the proceedings of the prisoner on the field,—his wish to show civility to Sir Alexander Boswell, which Lord Rosslyn thinks had not been observed by the deceased—but the intention to show it is, of course, a favourable circumstance. Then you will recollect the evidence you heard as to Mr. Stuart's conduct in France, when he received the intelligence of his antagonist's death. Mr. Allan swears, that he received it with great emotion, and in a manner which affected him much at the time—that his sorrow continued afterwards unabated,—that for a fortnight, during which Mr. Allan continued to see him, he brooded over it much, seeming to feel it deeply; and when Mr. Allan, intending to comfort him, reminded him, that he was forced to what he did, and that the other had brought it all on himself, he made the affecting exclamation,—Yes! but remember his poor wife and children. He did accordingly observe, that the prisoner was deeply affected and grieved, and that he went severely, so much so, that the witness said he himself was deeply affected.

Then you have another circumstance in the prisoner's defence, and in cases of this description it must necessarily weigh greatly; for in a case of murder, which undoubtedly requires a conviction in the minds of those who try it that there was a malicious intention of killing, the evidence of character is of great importance. On this point you have complete testimony. You have the evidence of Lord Rosslyn, Lord Kinedder, Dr. Robertson, Mr. Erskine of Cardross, Mr. Richard Mackenzie, Mr. Francis Walker, Mr. Walter Cook, and Mr. Hay Donaldson. I hope I have not omitted any. Are there any other?—(Upon being reminded from the bar of Mr. Gibson's name,)—Yes! Mr. Gibson, surely, a valuable testimony.

Now, with regard to the testimony of these witnesses, I should, with the greatest pleasure, read to you the words of all these gentlemen, for I have taken a note of what they said,—but certainly it is not necessary; for sure I am you will all agree with me when I state to you, that I never had occasion to witness a stronger, more perfect, and more entirely concurring body of evidence in favour of character, than the prisoner has this day exhibited. And it is another remarkable feature of the *grey* part of this evidence, that it has, with extreme good taste, been extracted from the mouths of gentlemen who happen to be politically opposed to the prisoner, but who invariably give the most unequivocal testimony to his good conduct, not only in general, but by stating some remarkable instances of the amenity of his temper. Mr. Erskine stated, in emphatic language, that the prisoner appeared to him to possess more of the milk of human kindness than any man he had ever known. Mr. Richard Mackenzie said, that he had been twenty years in a club with Mr. Stuart, and that he had never heard him say an ill-natured thing of any one; and his late partner, Mr. Hay Donaldson, told you that though their separation was not sought for by Mr. Stuart, neither this circumstance, nor any other, ever created the slightest difference between them; and that Mr. Stuart possessed a remarkable mildness of temper,—was far from being quarrelsome, on the contrary, was always disposed to make up quarrels.

Now, with a such a body of evidence as this, it is impossible to require higher testimony of the improbability of a crime such as that here

libelled; and, therefore, keeping the rule of law in view, which I have been under the necessity of laying before you, and taking into your consideration the whole evidence on both sides, every part of which you will weigh with attention, you now consider, whether the prisoner is guilty of the crime of murder as laid against him, or entitled to the verdict of Not Guilty, which he demands of you.

Gentlemen, With respect to the defence set up this day, which if I understand it rightly, was not so much rested upon the provocation given to the prisoner, as upon the inevitable necessity that was imposed upon him of taking the course which he did,—it does not appear to me advisable, for the sake of the law, to divest the case altogether of the nature of the *provocation* given; neither do I conceive it the safest course for the panel; for it comes to be very difficult and delicate consideration, indeed, whether, if you lay that matter at part, and then defend this case of a determined duel, terminating fatally, by saying that it was undertaken for no other purpose than rescuing the prisoner from the situation in which he was placed this, I say, appears to me to be a delicate and dangerous position to put the cases upon; for I apprehend the rule of law is quite clear in cases of this description, that no false punctilio or notion of honour can vindicate an act which terminates fatally to another fellow creature. But take that consideration, urged as it was with all the powerful eloquence of the learned counsel, and take along with the injuries received by the prisoner,—the uncommon provocations given,—the terms of accommodation offered and rejected—and combine them all together; the temperate conduct of the prisoner in the field; his grief for the fatal issue of the meeting,—then, in my humble apprehension, you will have a case before you which, in reference to the charge made, and the evidence led in support of it, is well deserving of your most calm, deliberate, and dispassionate consideration.

In order to make way for the conclusion, to which the learned gentlemen thought himself warranted to come, in asking a verdict of Not Guilty, he expatiated on the subject of duels in general, and endeavoured to justify them, or if not altogether so, to palliate them, by referring to a variety of moral writers, some passages from whose works he read to you. Now, I beg leave to say, that these may all be extremely good topics in general discussion, but they are not what as a Judge sitting here, I am entitled to lay any stress upon: I must look alone to the authority of law writers, and to the practice of Courts. As to what moral writers may have said of the advantages which may have arisen from this practice of duelling, this affords no safe ground of judgment.

But there were other topics referred to by the learned counsel, and which I admit are legitimate sources of judgment for you,—adjudged cases, and charges of judges in trying these cases. Mr. Jeffreys has stated, and I have no doubt of the accuracy of his statement, that convictions in cases of duelling, where every thing has been fair, have been extremely rare. No one can doubt of this, and it is admitted by both the authors whom I formerly quoted. Mr. Burnett notices the case of Rae, the result of which he approves; but he speaks differently as to the case of Glengarry. Mr. Home, you will recollect, alludes to these cases, as well as to that of Cahill, and also says how much juries are disposed to acquit where the proceedings have been fair. You have heard, also, the names of respectable jurymen concurring in such verdicts; but you must lay these out of consideration, and only keep in view, that, as former juries have exercised their discretion in the discharge of their office, so you must do in discharge of yours and come to similar conclusions, only if you see sufficient grounds. You will consider the charge, the evidence for the charge, and the strong body of evidence which has been brought forward on the part of the prisoner. You will recollect that, as to the narrative part of the charge—that of malice in seeking a quarrel—it has been directly negatived; and, with regard to any thing like personal rancour, there is the strongest evidence that no such feeling entered into the mind of the prisoner. Considering, therefore, the circumstances in which he was placed—the strong necessity he felt himself under to vindicate himself—the deliberate way and manner in which he set about his vindication, not proceeding instantly himself, but sending to the Noble Lords whom he employed as his friend, who told him that he had no alternative but to act as he did—the total absence of all rancour—the great sorrow that he expressed on account of the fatal consequences of the meeting and the uncommon body of testimony to the mildness of his character—taking all these things into your consideration, you will consider whether you can, with propriety, pronounce him Not Guilty.

Gentlemen, before concluding, I must say, that I am not one of those who can give the slightest countenance to such proceedings as those which led originally to this fatal business. Neither I nor any other Judge in this Court can give the slightest countenance to publications such as those which were directed against the gentleman at the bar. It is one of the greatest misfortunes and evils of the present day that we have to witness the disgraceful license of the periodical press; and I do lament, from the bottom of my heart, that the unfortunate gentleman deceased should have had any concern with writings of this description,

—for it is impossible to shut your eyes against the evidence by which it is proved that Sir Alexander Boswell was engaged in these writings, and that the prisoner at the bar was the object of his attacks.

You will therefore, keep these considerations in your view, and pronounce such verdict as the circumstances of the case shall seem to you to authorise.

The Jury, without retiring, after a few moments' consultation, returned their verdict *viva voce*, by their chancellor.

Sir JOHN HOPE—My Lord, The Jury unanimously find Mr. Stuart *Not Guilty*.

The Bacon Paper.

The Curious Man,—No. 13; Monday, April 22, 1822.

The short time after I had taken my seat in the Coffee-room, on Saturday last, and had satisfied my curiosity as to the contents of the newspapers, a young man, of rather pale countenance, with regular features, and genteelly dressed, in a dark colonel's frock-coat, entered, and sat down beside a vulgar looking man, with whom he appeared to be acquainted. Their conversation seemed to be of a secret nature; yet they occasionally forgot themselves, and spoke so loud that it was impossible to avoid hearing some parts of their discourse. The young gentleman talked about—newsmen—papers—printing—writings—circulation—posting bills—board men, and so forth, which indicated that he was desirous of knowing the best manner of ushering into the world a new Paper. His vulgar companion seemed to be advising on these points, but being more cautious in the management of his voice, his words were not very audible. After they had talked for some time, the latter person departed. I then took an opportunity of engaging the other in a little conversation. After touching on some general topics, we came on the subject of Periodical Publications—this seemed to be matter on which he was inclined to launch out. I drew him at last into the discussion of the merits of our weekly journals: all these he treated with great contempt: not one he thought well written, well arranged, or sufficiently *spirited*. I asked him what he meant by "spirited." "Why, Sir,"—said he,—"I mean bold and *calumnious*, whereby the desire may be gratified which all have to see public or private individuals of any note properly and smartly baited, if there is the least *mustiness* or *rustiness* about them. Every one has heard of a devilish severe paper printed in Edinburgh, called 'THE BEACON,' which was set a-going by some great people for their own political ends. It was, you know, blown up by the discovery of the subscription bond for its support. It would have done well, Sir, if it could have gone on; but its death in the North gives excellent room for the revival of a similar paper here in the South. What think you, Sir, I have in view—I mean to establish such a tempting weekly morsel for those who have an appetite for nibbling, that they shall be amply satisfied." I became alarmed at the idea of a new paper, on account of my own. "Sir," said I,—"there are too many publications already—you will ruin yourself by such an attempt as you mention. I am the Proprietor of a daily publication just established, and, I can assure you, I have filled up the only remaining space vacant in public circulation.

"Oh, Sir, I am resolved—I know the means," replied he.

I was still more alarmed at this resolute speech. At last, a lucky thought popped into my head.

"Sir," said I, "I have a proposal to make—I should wish to promote your patriotic and kind endeavours to feed those who hunger after a particular sort of literary food—I have a paper as I have told you—I have occasionally a few columns to spare—you are welcome to print and publish your morsels in my journal,—and you shall have some peculiar advantages in consequence of the accession of your talents—what say you?"

He agreed—we considered what title he should write under—at length the new paper was dubbed—

THE BACON, OR BAIT FOR VERMIN.

(I. No. I. shall appear in this publication to-morrow.)

The Curious Man,—No. 14; Tuesday, April 23, 1822.

According to promise, I now give a place to the first number of the new Paper called **THE BACON OR BAIT FOR VERMIN**.

No. I.—ADDRESS.

We have the courage to appear here in the South, after being kicked out of the North; but let it not be supposed that we feel, in the least degree, disgraced by that circumstance. The Scotch, it is well known, have few Porkers among them, and therefore, it is not surprising they did not relish our Bacon, which we hung up under a great mistake, thinking they had a taste for gross food. There were certainly a few Vermin caught by our exertions, but they were quickly detected, and the trap being exposed, the whole concern was broken up. Compelled, therefore, to abandon "auid Reckie," we have brought our gammon to this metropolis, where we are convinced there exists an ardent love

for it. We profess to eat through thick and thin with a masterly hand; and, for the convenience of those who have not fire of their own, we broil or haul over the coals, in an admirable manner. We also profess to catch RATS; GRUBS of the radical species; and FOXES. In short, it is our earnest desire to make money by feeding the depraved appetite of the public, and by making a shew of Patriotic adherence to those who would not have their places disturbed by the Vermin that fain would take possession of the pantry where the "loaves and fishes" are kept. To the greatest man in the kingdom we are most resolutely devoted; and ready to charge any one with high treason that shall dare to lessen him in the eyes of the public.

We know we shall be accused of having been a GUARDIAN of these principles, which we abandoned to become a Radical REAL JOHN BULL; but if we have followed interest in preference to principle, is it not the fashion? And will that distinguished class of persons to whom fashion is everything, blame us for another instance of our predilection for following the way of the world? Surely not: we, therefore, can rest with confidence on being received with open arms by all who like the fare we have offered to provide, and who admire ingenious Trap-baiters.

The Bacon.—London, April 23, 1822.—We shall devote the little remaining space allowed us in the present number, to saying a word about JOHN BULL.

BULL we feel to be as rival—he exist on the very same sort of food we hold out, and the fellow has got fat and saucy upon it. But he has laid about him rather too freely; he has stuck it into too many very indiscriminately, and for some of his feasts he has been compelled to pay the score, and keep the house for his ginttongy by command of one who well knew his disorder. Now BULL is for this, we think, well served; although we don't differ much in opinion, yet it is in the way of cooking up, or setting an article, that we disagree. To us it appears very possible to cut and broil, and haul over the coals, and bait traps, without making beasts and fools of ourselves. The art lies in handling the knife, in slicing delicately, in making up a clear fire, in placing a bait nicely on, and laying the trap at the right hole. We should feel ashamed of ourselves if we were to eat or burn our fingers, or set a trap against a solid stone wall that Rats could never penetrate. We confess we have studied the arts of Fox-snaring and Rat-catching beyond all other branches of our trade: we have taken particular notice of the means used by other Fox and Rat-catchers, and have little doubt that we shall exhibit our skill with equal effect to that which caught the squeaking Weeck Rat, whose stuffed skin now ornaments a museum adjoining Westminster Hall.

At all events, we are certain we shall prove more artful than BULL, who does little else than gore every one that comes within his reach, without considering the Bull dogs of the law may be again set on him.

We have heard of several of the Fox tribe whom we shall set upon very soon.

Law Report.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, JUNE 22, 1822.

THE KING V. CANDICK.

Mr. Nolan moved for the judgment of the Court on the defendant, who was convicted of a misdemeanor at the last assizes for Surrey. As undertaker to the county, he was employed to bury the body of a malefactor, named Edward Lees; but instead of doing so, he sold it to Mr. Brookes, the surgeon, in whose dissecting-room it was found, and received his fees for its interment. When the relatives of the deceased requested permission to see the body, he informed them that it was already buried; but suspicion having arisen, the coffin was dug up, and found to be full of rubbish.

Mr. Walford said a few words in mitigation of punishment, pleading that the defendant was extremely poor, and deeply penitent for the offence which he had committed.

Mr. Nolan, for the prosecution, described the offence as one revolting to humanity in itself, and aggravated by the mean and mercenary conduct with which it was attended.

Mr. Justice Bayley pronounced the sentence of the Court. The law had, he said, made this distinction in the punishment of capital offences of different degrees of enormity—that in the case of murder the body of the offender should be dissected, but that lesser crimes should be followed only by the forfeiture of life. This distinction it was very important to preserve; and the administrators of the law were bound to take care that its inflictions were never exceeded. Here the conduct of the defendant had been mercenary and cruel; he had denied to the distressed relatives of an unfortunate man the melancholy satisfaction of knowing where his remains were to be deposited, and of following them to the grave. The Court felt that the case was one which called for exemplary punishment, and therefore adjudged that he should pay to the King a fine of 20l., and be imprisoned in the House of Correction at Brixton for six calendar months.

Political Miscellanies.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

Nihil tam tenerum, quam illius comprehensio verborum; nullum, nisi loco positum, et tanquam in vermiculato emblemate structum verbum vides. Non propria verba rerum, sed pietaque tralata; sic tamen, ut ex nos irruisse in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceres. Erant autem et verborum et sententiarum illa lumina, quae vocant Graeci οὐγμα, quibus tanquam insignibus in ornato distinguebatur omnis oratio. CIC.

We have selected the Honourable and Learned Gentleman whose name is prefixed, for the second Whig-niche, not because he is Mr. Tierney's colleague in the representation of Knaresborough, nor because he is heir apparent, or rather regent, of the realms of Opposition, but because he is, by the admission of all, the most extraordinary orator on that side of the House. Let us not be supposed to say that he is the best, the greatest, or the most persuasive orator. Under that point there may be, and there are, differences of opinion. But unquestionably, the oratory of Sir James Mackintosh is the most extraordinary in the British Senate, and is therefore entitled to all the attention of the lovers of eloquence, and to the critical examination of inquirers into the laws and powers of "winged words."

Sir James is a native of the Highlands of Scotland, the provincial Seneca of the British empire. We would limit the parallel, however, to his nativity, his attention to composition, and his love of philosophy; we do not impute to the Highlander base adulteration to a Nero, affected quaintness of style, or childish extravagance in philosophy. Mr. Mackintosh inherited a considerable paternal property, and was early destined for the bar. Whether he was called to the bar in his native land we know not, we think it probable he was not, since we find him entered "of Lincoln's-Inn," when scarcely of age. When but a mere youth he attracted the attention and obtained the friendship of some of the most eminent characters, both in politics and literature. Among these were the great leaders of the ministry and opposition, W. Pitt and C. J. Fox. It was no ordinary compliment to his judgment and to his talents that he was selected as the fittest person to reply to Mr. Burke's attack upon the French Revolution and its English admirers. That a youth just imported from the Highlands should be chosen as the champion of the English Whigs against the eminent, celebrated veteran orator of Ireland, was the most singular event in the warfare of modern politics; unless perhaps the success of "the striping" be still more singular. We have now before us a copy of the second edition of the *Vindicta Gallica*, published in 1791, and we are compelled to admit that its moderation and candour astonish us. We transcribe the first paragraph which is curious as a philosophical view of a great man, and which affords no inadequate specimen of the author's style at this day:—"The late opinions of Mr. Burke furnished more matter of astonishment to those who had distinctly observed them than to those who had correctly examined the system, of his former political life. An abhorrence for abstract politics, a predilection for aristocracy, and a dread of innovation, have ever been among the most sacred articles of his public creed. It was not likely that at his age he should abandon to the invasion of audacious novelties, opinions which he had received so early, and maintained so long, which had been fortified with the applause of the great, and the assent of the wise, which he had dictated to so many illustrious pupils, and supported against so many distinguished opponents. Men who early attain eminence, repose in their first creed. They neglect the progress of the human mind subsequent to its adoption; and when, as in the present case, it has burst forth into action, they regard it as a transient madness, worthy only of pity or derision. They mistake it for a mountain-torrent that will pass away with the storm which gave it birth. They know not that it is the stream of human opinion in *omne volubilis arum*, which the accession of every day wills well, which is destined to sweep into the same oblivion the resistance of learned sophistry and powerful oppression." The course of the French Revolution up to 1791 was not of that ferocious character which it afterwards assumed, and the errors which had then been committed, Mr. Mackintosh freely admitted and warmly lamented. Those who were not convinced with the reasoning were charmed with the eloquence; and all felt the truth of the philosophy and the force of the arguments, though many denied their application to the state of France. We believe that the author was rewarded even by the approbation and friendship of Burke. Having given the opening, we are tempted to add the conclusion of this eloquent volume. "Grand swelling sentiments of liberty," says Mr. Burke, "I am sure I do not despise. Old as I am, I still read fine raptures of Lucan and Corneille with pleasure."—Long may that virtuous and venerable age enjoy such pleasures. But why should he be indignant that the glowing sentiment and the lofty speculation should have passed from the schools and the closet to the senate, and no longer serving "to point a moral or adorn a tale," should be brought home to the business and the bosoms of men. The sublime genius, whom Mr. Burke admires, and who sung the obsequies of Roman

freedom, has one sentiment, which the friends of liberty in England, if they are like him condemned to look abroad for a free government, must adopt—

Reditusque nunquam
Libertas ultra Tigrid Rhenumque recessit
Et toties nobis jugulo quasita negatur!—

Mr. Mackintosh afterwards delivered lectures on the law of nations, in the Hall of Lincoln's Inn, at the personal recommendation of Mr. Pitt. They excited extraordinary interest, and stamped the character of their author as one of the profoundest thinkers, as well as one of the most eloquent writers, of the age. His defence of Peltier against the prosecutors of the Attorney-General (Mr. Perceval) at the instance of the first Consul of France, (Napoleon Bonaparte) obtained universal and unqualified admiration. He was immediately afterwards appointed Recorder of Bombay, through the recommendation, we believe, of Mr. Canning. Soon after his return he obtained a seat in Parliament. It was at the awful period of that unprecedented reflux of an unprecedented tide of military power, when the ancient despotisms of Europe emerged from the oppression of one gigantic despot. His maiden speech was for the restoration of the ancient republics of Europe, and called forth expressions of disappointment from country gentlemen. Perhaps extravagant expectations had been formed; perhaps the speech was not worthy of the speaker or the subject; perhaps the country gentlemen were not qualified to judge. The philosopher of a Sunday Paper, after grave examination discovered that "they deserved disappointment who expected any thing from him who thought Mad. de Staél the first of philosophers, and Rogers the first of poets." This was an allusion to a celebrated critique in the Edinburgh Review on Mad. de Staél's *Germany*, and to some highly favourable remarks in the same Journal on Rogers's poetry. Since that period, Sir James has been constantly in Parliament, and has afforded ample means of appreciating his parliamentary character. It is so very marked and peculiar that we shall this day week endeavour to give a full and impartial analysis of it. The political principles which Sir James supports, as well as the talents and skill which he displays as a Whig and as an orator, will claim particular attention in that analysis.

What we have here said of Sir James, we owe to perfect candour; and in this we shall be the more readily believed when we add, that, opposed as we are to Whig principles and conduct, we have no respect for him as a member of that party.—*True Briton*, June 24.

The late James Hunter Blair, Esq.—It is with much regret that we lately announced the death of the above-mentioned gentleman, and the intelligence has, we believe, been received with as general an expression of public sympathy as ever occurred on any similar occasion.

Mr. Hunter Blair first offered himself as a candidate to represent his native county at the general election, in the year 1812, in opposition to the honourable General Sir William Stewart, brother to the Earl of Galloway, and only lost his election by a small majority. On Sir William's resignation, in 1816, he again offered himself to the county, and was elected unanimously. The same honour was conferred on him at the general elections in 1818 and 1820.

The duties of a representative in Parliament, thus honourably acquired, Mr. Hunter Blair discharged with an independence, judgment, and attention, which justified the confidence reposed in him by his constituents. Though he did not aim at public speaking, his sound understanding, his unblemished honour, his knowledge of business, the dignity and elegance of his manners, procured him the respect and attachment of his brother members on both sides of the house; and we believe few persons who had sat in parliament for so short a period, ever attained a higher place in the general esteem.

To those amiable qualities, Mr. Hunter Blair united the attainments of an accomplished gentleman. He had a just taste for the fine arts, particularly painting, which he cultivated with much success, for his private amusement. Besides the usual acquirements of a classical education, he was familiarly acquainted with the language and literature of several modern nations. Indeed on all subjects he was well informed, and his information was perfectly without pretence or assumption.

By such qualities was Mr. Hunter Blair known to society; but it was only in the domestic circle of his relations and intimate friends that the full excellency of his character was unfolded. The sweetness of his temper, and the kindness and generosity of his heart, so endeared him to those with whom he was most nearly connected, that his sudden and unexpected loss has to them been a calamity altogether irreparable. Indeed the loss of such a person, cut off in the prime of life and in the maturity of his talents and usefulness, may, without undue exaggeration, be considered as a public misfortune.—*Dumfries and Galloway Courier*, July 9.

DEATHS.

At his house, in the Jardin de Plantes, Paris, the Abbé Haury, the celebrated Mineralogist.

At Marseilles, on the 22d of May, Mr. George Shanks Meldrum, youngest son of the late James Meldrum, Esq. of Pittechar, Fifeshire.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—741—

Native Meeting.

It appears that there were some errors in the account drawn up by our Reporter of the Meeting on Saturday, particularly in the names of the Speakers, and in taking conversations on particular subjects, for-motions made and passed, after the English fashion. We were not present at the Meeting ourselves, and can therefore offer no correction from personal knowledge; but we understand, from one of the principal Natives, who took part in the deliberations, that though Thanks to Lord Hastings for removing Restrictions from the Press, were proposed and approved of by most,—a minority in numbers, but possessing influence from their rank and wealth, succeeded in overruling it, not because they did not think the subject suited to the occasion, but because differences of opinion prevailed on it, and made it advisable to omit all mention of it in the Address.

On the question of thanking Lord Hastings for permitting the Burning of Widows, the Meeting were generally desirous of having it carried; but it was strenuously opposed by two worthy and intelligent Natives, Ram Comol Sein, and Russomoy Dutt, who spoke of that horrid practice in terms of deserved reprobation. They were the only persons of the whole Meeting who seemed to regard it in its proper light, and they characterised it as a practice, the continuance of which was degrading to their nation. It would have been therefore an ill-compliment to thank His Lordship for permitting its continuance; but as they were in a minority of the Assembly, the difference of opinion was compromised, by both parties agreeing to a Resolution, thanking the Marquis of Hastings for his toleration generally of their religious rites, in which of course the Superstitions of Juggernaut and the Burning of Widows, as they were not excluded, must be considered to be tacitly admitted.

An accurate Report from Bengal Notes, taken on the spot, is said to have been furnished to the Sheriff. We may therefore hope soon to be able to reprint it.

The proposition of the Triumphal Arch at Chandpaul Ghaut, fell to the ground, as was before stated, on account of the expense.

Imputed Approval of Assassination.

We have been so much engaged in other matters, as the Public will have already seen, that we had not time to notice the absurd and laboured attempt of the JOHN BULL to prove that we identified ourselves with Thistlewood and Ings, and approved of their attempts to assassinate the English Ministers. The charge is just as false as the rest that are daily put forth in the BULL against us: and nothing but the blindness of party feeling, or an ignorance of past events that is inexcusable, could make even those who charge us with such an association believe it to be correct.

The first mention that we find of the Cato-street Conspirators in the JOURNAL, was in the Paper of June 29, 1820.—In this same JOURNAL of June 29, 1820, the act is called “a base, cowardly, and brutal butchery, which was meditated by Thistlewood and his gang of cut throats.”

On the following day, Friday, June 30, 1820, our Editorial remarks which began the JOURNAL of that day were as follows:—

“Little as there is of novelty in the March Papers, as far as their contents have yet transpired, the importance of the single transaction to which they seem to be nearly confined, may in the minds of many persons, justify the more eager anxiety to peruse all its revolting and painful details; and accordingly we have thrown together in our Paper of to-day, enough we think, to satisfy all anxiety as far as mere desire of knowledge is concerned, and still more to leave no doubt of the general execration in which so base and cowardly an act as Assassination is held even by the much abused Licentious Press of England, and the calumniated friends of Liberty, who, though they abhor the measures of ministers, can still rejoice in the discomfiture of those who secretly planned their destruction by murder.”

In the JOURNAL of August 14, 1820, we acknowledged the receipt of a Letter from Agra, signed CASCA, blaming us for our disapproval of Assassination, and defending its necessity when all other avenues to redress were shut up. There is a long arti-

cle on this subject in the JOURNAL of August 14, which we shall not reprint for the satisfaction of JOHN BULL, to the exclusion of other and newer matter; but we will give a sentence or two of it only, for the satisfaction of our readers generally. They are these:—

“The Letter of CASCA as we have said, advocates the doctrine of Assassination, as a just means, when all besides fails, to rid the world of notoriously flagrant and pestilent Oppressors. In this doctrine, it must be evident to all our readers that we do not join; and accordingly the writer censures us for not espousing what he deems a just cause.” * * *

“The principle, we think, that allows an individual to become a Judge in his own cause, or would justify the use of the dagger to revenge injuries, would open the door to a train of evils and retaliations, fatal to the best interests of Society. Nations may with justice remove their Rulers, when they betray their trust; the voice of the people may make Tyrants pay for their iniquities by death;—but the exercise of this power by private hands, is, we think, wholly inadmissible.”

The next mention of the Cato-street Conspirators and their Trial that we can find, was made in the JOURNAL of September 7, 1820.

In our remarks on their execution in the JOURNAL of September 16, 1820, we spoke of their conspiracy as “dreadful, wicked and disgraceful;” and admitted the “unanimity of sentiment that prevailed both here and at home, in the private and public abhorrence of Assassination and secret Conspiracy.”

About a year after this, September 5, 1821 in speaking of the Carbonari in Italy, and commenting on the remarks of the Calcutta GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, to shew that petition and remonstrance, among a people oppressed as the Italians were, could effect nothing, we said:

“Even in our own free country petition and remonstrance are worse than useless. The people have been petitioning and remonstrating for years, those most actively engaged in stirring them up to it have been fined and imprisoned for their pains, and those a little more enthusiastic in the cause of Reform have been banished or hanged, and what have the people gained by it? they have not advanced one step; they are as near obtaining their end as they were 20 or 30 years ago. So much for Petition and Remonstrance.”

On the 7th of September in the same year, in speaking of the amendments making in the American Constitution, and particularly of the absence in that country of all the evils constantly associated with Universal Suffrage by those who opposed it, we said:

“Not that we think Annual Parliaments or Universal Suffrage necessary for the salvation of our country; but it is useless to dispute about the exact extent of Reform that may be desirable, when, in fact, hardly any hope exists that without some greater effort than has yet been attempted, any degree of Reform whatever will be obtained.”

In all this we maintain that the Assassins Thistlewood and Ings were never once thought of or meant to be alluded to; still less that we advocated their cause; and JOHN BULL’s assertion that “this passage (on the 5th and 7th of Sept. 1821,) occurred SHORTLY AFTER the execution of the traitors and murderers,” (which was recorded in the JOURNAL of Sept. 1820, a whole year before) is just of a piece with the blunders that he makes every day, in the blindness of a rage that seems almost to have driven him mad, and which, if it continues much longer, must consume his faculties as well as destroy his peace.

After this, it is quite enough for us to state that on more than one occasion we condemned in the severest terms the murder and assassination projected by Thistlewood and Ings, and that we deprecate such a mode of seeking redress in all cases; tho’ as loyal Englishmen we acknowledge the constitutional doctrine of resistance to oppression, to which our present monarch owes his throne:—and remembering the many martyrs to Liberty in all countries, (including our own), who would have been Patriots and Deliverers if they had succeeded, but are Rebels and Traitors only because they have failed, we still contend that as the efforts hitherto made to obtain a Reform in the Government of our Country have not effected that object, it follows of necessity that without greater efforts than have yet been made, there is a little hope of the desired Reform being accomplished.

Law of Libel.

"He (the Lord Chief Commissioner) could not suppose the noble individual, who was pursuer, had brought this action for any other purpose than to vindicate his character from the aspersion that had been thrown upon it. There was no vindictive feeling on his part, and therefore he conceived they could regard the question of damages as one of very little consequence. This, however, as well as the merits of the cause, was for their consideration.—*Charge to the Jury in the case of Lord Archibald Hamilton v. Printer of the BEACON.—CALCUTTA JOURNAL*, p. 664.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The direction of the Judge and the verdict of the Jury in the case of Lord Archibald Hamilton v. the Printer of the BEACON, have added to the anomalies which beset the law of Libel. In a common-sense view of that offence, malice and falsehood constitute its essence, but in a criminal prosecution there needs not one of these ingredients, as far as the law and the Bench are concerned. The motives may be the purest, the matter may be the truest; but if it tend to bring a public man into disrepute, if it hurt his feelings by rendering his abilities ridiculous, it is a libel, punishable by heavy fine, long imprisonment, and until lately by the pillory. So it was a libel in Judge Johnson to disparage, however deservedly, the abilities of Lord Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. On the other hand, in a civil action for libel, if the BEACON case is to guide us, the most false and malicious calumnies, the severest (though temporary) torture of the feelings, are to be dismissed with a nominal punishment, and a Court of Justice is to be held a mere theatre for discussing and deciding the truth or falsehood of the imputations with which the Plaintiff has been branded!! For a shilling, the most virulent and atrocious slanderer may give unsounded scope to his propensity for months. Why not purchase the indulgence before-hand?

This theory assumes that vindication of character is not only the principal but the sole object of a calumniated individual in resorting to a Court of Justice; but this supposition is extremely erroneous, for integrity of character *may* be completely vindicated without the intervention of a legal tribunal, whose decision moreover would be powerless unless ratified by the public voice. Undoubtedly a *legal investigation* of a series of calumnies is attended with many advantages. The whole matter is brought forward, and the most acute and comprehensive intellects are employed to sift and bolt it to the bar, and the result is to be declared by impartial Judges. No possible room for evasion or subterfuge is left to the Defendant. He cannot say that he was not permitted to adduce his witnesses and documents, by which he may have professed to have established his charges as irresistibly as by "mathematical demonstration," and the arts by which the Plaintiff may have been supposed to delude the world, would here but aggravate his defeat. A legal proceeding, therefore, is in many respects highly advantageous, and sometimes indispensable. Still there is another object aimed at besides the vindication of character, and that is the punishment of the offender. It is only because in a criminal prosecution the defendant could not justify, that Lord Archibald Hamilton resorted to an action for damages. If the Scotch and English law agreed with the American law on this point, Lord Archibald Hamilton would no doubt have preferred a criminal prosecution, because the vindication of his character would have been equally effectual, and the punishment more appropriate and satisfactory. It is the defect of the law which drives men to seek redress by actions for damages, and shall that defect be enhanced by the doctrine that the amount of damages is neither to be commensurate with, nor have any connection with the malignity of the offence? What must be the feelings of Jurors, who often acting on such a *dictum* in opposition to their own judgment, find that their verdict has been misrepresented to be a "virtual denial of the libel," as the Lord Advocate said of this very case in the House of Commons? The doctrine, indeed, is not likely to prevail over the unsophisticated understandings of Jurors; but when

unfortunately there is no *Jury* to assess damages, as in India, its introduction could not be contemplated without serious alarm.

The degree of vindictive feeling that may be in the breast of a Plaintiff, ought not to be proposed to the conjecture of a *Jury*, as it ought not in any degree to enter into the considerations on which they apportion the damages. Whether Lord Archibald Hamilton was much, or not at all, actuated by vindictive feelings, is a question totally independent of the guilt of Stevenson, and one which can never be solved. The probability of a Plaintiff retaining for his own use, or giving away the damages awarded to him, ought also to be discarded from the minds of Jurors. We have never seen their disposition to exact heavy damages from a Defendant in an action for *Criminal* checked by a suggestion that "there was no vindictive feeling on the part of the Plaintiff," and that he had "brought his action for no other purpose than to vindicate his character." In such cases the sum awarded (regard being had to the property of the Defendant) has always been proportioned to the violation of moral duty committed; and no reason can be assigned why the Trial of an action for Libel should be regulated by different principles.

VALERIUS.

Political Economy.

"Certain appearances, which are merely so, existent and incidental, may be mistaken for causes; and a theory formed upon this mistake will unite the double disadvantage of being both complex and incorrect. I am inclined to think that Adam Smith occasionally fell into this error, and drew inferences from actual appearances not warranted by general principles.—*Malthus*.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Mr. VIOLET might have perceived by the whole tenor of my letter that I made no pretension to any knowledge of Political Economy, but treated of competition, entirely as a question of Police.

I have the greatest respect for the opinions of Adam Smith and his followers; but really they are so much at variance with each other, and even with themselves on some occasions, that it is no easy matter to fix upon any theory or principle as being perfectly conclusive.

Perhaps Malthus may have some weight with your Correspondent "VIOLET," and I have to request his *particular attention* to the following extracts from the work on his "Principles of Political Economy."

"It may perhaps be thought that, if the great principle so ably maintained by Adam Smith be true, namely, that the best way of advancing a people towards wealth and prosperity is *not* to interfere with them, the business of government, in matters relating to political economy, must be most simple and easy.

"But it is to be recollected, in the first place, that there is a class of duties connected with these subjects, which, it is universally acknowledged, belongs to the Sovereign; and though the line appears to be drawn with tolerable precision, when it is considered generally; yet when we come to particulars, doubts may arise, and certainly in many instances have arisen, as to the subjects to be included in this classification. To what extent education and the support of the poor should be public concern? What share the Government should take in the construction and maintenance of roads, canals, public docks? What course it should adopt with regard to colonization and emigration, and in the support of forts and establishments in foreign countries? On all these questions, and many others, there may be differences of opinion; and on all these questions, the sovereign and his ministers are called upon to decide.

"Secondly, every actual government has to administer a body of laws relating to agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, which was formed at a period comparatively unenlightened, and many of which, therefore, it must be desirable to repeal; but to see fully the amount of partial evil arising from present change, and the extent of general good to be effected by it, so as to warrant active interference, requires no inconsiderable share of knowledge and judgment; while to remain inactive under such circumstances, can only be justified by a conviction, founded on the best grounds, that in any specific change contemplated, taken in all its consequences, the balance of evil will preponderate.

"It is obviously, therefore, impossible for a government strictly to let things take their natural course; and to recommend such a line of

conduct, without limitations and exceptions, could not fail to bring disgrace upon general principles, as totally inapplicable to practice."

In another part of the book Mr. Malthus makes an assertion which may appear in some degree to refute the above; but that I cannot help, and if it should be so, it only proves what I have already stated.

"To interfere generally with persons who are arrived at years of discretion in the command of the main property which they possess, namely their labour, would be an act of gross injustice; and the attempt to legislate directly in the teeth of one of the most general principles by which the business of society is carried on, namely, the principle of competition, must inevitably and necessarily fail."

December 14, 1822.

A MOFUSSILITE.

Vagrants and Beggars.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Amongst the really elegant improvements that are daily making in this City of Places, in the embellishment of the public buildings, construction of new roads, and digging public tanks, not to forget the new Steam Engine which has attracted so many spectators and so much admiration; allow me to ask you what can be the reason why the benevolent Government under which we live, have never yet thought of adding one more to the number of public buildings viz. a Work House? or if such an Institution should exist, which I will not be too positive in denying, how can the Magistracy of Calcutta suffer such multitudes of able bodied Beggars to parade the street?

It is but an evening or two ago, that when returning home from my daily avocations, I saw a man in a most beastly state of intoxication, and seemingly lifeless, lying at my door; on examination I found him to be one of the regular Rada Bazar *Rangers*, who but that morning I met begging in the street; but these are not solitary instances, and persons whose business leads them to the Loll Bazar, Rada Bazar, and old China Bazar, or anywhere in that vicinity, cannot fail being nested by the *Rangers* of those districts; at night these wretches have not a place where to lay their heads, and are happy if allowed to creep into a stable to sleep off the fumes of liquor: in the day time too lazy to turn their hands to any work, they prefer living upon the charity of the people who frequent the Rick shops in that neighbourhood, while whatever they can extort from the Public by their importunity goes towards the purchase of spirits.

You will, I am sure, agree with me, Sir, that the subsistence of such proceedings is of a most serious and immoral tendency, in so far as it encourages indolence and intoxication, besides its being a source of annoyance to the Public at large; and I feel convinced that it need but be represented to the proper authorities, to meet that redress which is always so readily given. To effect this purpose could I choose a better mode than through your valuable Paper?

Before I conclude, I should also wish to ask, could not some Asylum be established for the numerous unfortunate cripples and diseased wretches which equally infest the streets? It is really a sight, Sir, not less distressing than calculated to create disgust and horror. These wretched creatures, entirely a different class from the former, sit silently by the road side, displaying their distorted or diseased limbs, and awaiting the charitable donations of the passengers. This mode of begging, though perhaps not so clamorous as the former, is of the two after all the most offensive. I wish to draw a veil over the really horrid sights of that description I have met with, but cannot refrain from wishing that those in power might have an opportunity of seeing them also, in the hope that they would propose the establishment of an Asylum for their reception.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
PROBONO PUBLICO.

Defiance of Doctors.

—As he adopts the one or the other, (if Dr. Jackson be right, and who can question the accuracy of his observation and conclusions?) he will prove a destroying or a preserving Angel!

—It must be remembered that all the Military, the patients in the Hospitals, and the numerous prisoners throughout the country are treated in sickness under the authority of Government; the existence of these thousands and thousands of human beings depends on the nature of that treatment; consequently the responsibility of Government is most awful!

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

It is impossible to peruse the letter from which I have made the above extracts, and the Document accompanying it, without being thoroughly impressed with the absurdity of trusting our lives to so ignorant, so wilful, and wicked a set as the Medical Practitioners of India. With Jackson's Book to be bought, and two or three invaluable Letters on Cobwebs, &c. &c. to be seen in your JOURNAL, they maliciously and inhumanly persist in poisoning thousands and thousands of human beings. It is lamentable to reflect how the ends of a good and liberal Government may be defeated by the incapacity, or knavery of the agents it employs — there can hardly be a doubt that Government in entertaining Medical Men, is actuated with a desire of preserving human life and alleviating suffering, and it might naturally have been expected that men so employed would for their own character and from common feelings of humanity, nay even from more selfish motives adopt curative means when their efficacy was incontrovertibly established; but no, though some of the first Doctors in Calcutta have been for years acquainted with the practice of a celebrated individual in that city, who arrests the hand of death with mild, simple, and innocuous medicines, yet have they to the disgrace of our nature the ruin of our happiness, the destruction of human life, and the utter — of their own souls, persisted in killing thirteen in a hundred more than they ought to have done, of the unfortunate persons who come under their care! Though it does not seem exactly certain how many thousands are actually destroyed annually, or perfectly ascertained that the number amounts to hundreds of thousands, yet as it is fair to believe that tens of thousands are destroyed when we are told that the number probably amounts to hundreds of thousands, it is sufficiently proved that "the subject evidently demands the most serious consideration of the Government and of the Public," and both are under the greatest obligation to the person who so disinterestedly brings it to their notice. Your amiable Correspondent, with a degree of simplicity worthy of himself, calls upon Medical Gentlemen to take up the subject; but, alas, here, I fear, his application is vain; he expects assistance from the miscreants who are chiefly interested in retarding improvement, in casting obloquy on the anti-mercurial treatment, and in continuing the work of havoc and of death. Let us not look to these children of iniquity — let us not do things by halves — let our reform be radical — let us country gentlemen gird up our loins, and if Doctors will kill us, let us set Doctors at defiance — let us lay in stores of cobwebs, burnt-cork, toads, frogs, and sugar candy; and the world will soon see by our unparalleled success, the delusion they have so long laboured under. Let us also petition Government to put a stop both to the importation and manufacture of Calomel, to dismiss every Doctor who does not renounce it — to dismiss every Doctor who has ever given more than ten grains for a dose, for such are irreclaimable, — to hang every Doctor who has ever given twenty, for he is a murderer. Let the remaining few make oath that they will in future poison nobody intentionally, and let them be obligated to watch the effect of the first dose, as was done on a late remarkable occasion by a Practitioner in Calcutta. I would suggest that Government should offer a reward for the best Essay on Cobweb, many persons having yet to learn the species of spider which produces that of the greatest virtue. Precautions must be taken to ensure a sufficient supply of this useful article as Reaumeour found that to furnish a single pound of it 603,522 Spiders were required.

The difficulty of manufacture is wonderfully increased by a disposition spiders possess in common with the reptiles they are destined to supersede, a hostile feeling towards their brethren which does not admit of their living peacefully together. It will therefore be necessary for Government strenuously to exert itself, probably to direct all its attention to this subject of paramount consideration, appointing Cobweb Agents in different parts of the country will occur to all as indispensably necessary, and it remains for consideration whether the interests of the Company will be most effectually consulted by taking the manufacture into our hands or encouraging the Zemeendar to supply the article. An argument in favour of the latter mode is that the Horse Dealers, thrown out of occupation by the late arrangements in the Stud Department, may be usefully employed. As for the popular Work on the Anti-Mercurial treatment, I earnestly conjure the only man in India who is equal to the task to furnish it without delay. If thousands and thousands die from his hesitation, what has he to answer for! It is not improbable that a man dies every minute in our Oriental possessions from his culpable delay, and it is much to be regretted that we are not in possession of the method of treatment found so successful in the hands of your Correspondent, which might save thousands and thousands before the Work appears.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Humbugpore, } POTATOES AND BUTTERMILK.
December 3, 1822. }

Selections.

Sir Henry Blosset.—The Hon. Sir Henry Blosset, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, landed at the Chandpaul Ghaut, about 11 o'clock on Saturday forenoon, and having proceeded to the Court-House took the Oath, and his seat on the Bench, under the usual Salute (of 17 Guns) from the Ramparts of Fort William. His Lordship is thought to have a remarkable personal resemblance to the Hon. Sir E. H. East, his predecessor in Office.

Meeting of Natives.—The Public Meeting of Natives at the Town Hall on Saturday, (the first one of the kind, says a Contemporary, we believe, ever sanctioned) for the purpose of expressing their sentiments regarding the Marquess of Hastings, is reported to have been highly respectable and an Address to him was voted. A triumphal Arch to be erected, at the Chandpaul Ghaut as a lasting Memorial of his Lordship in this country is said to have been proposed; but we have no certain intelligence on this point, nor of what was said, respecting the Liberty of the Press, which, strange to tell, after being abandoned by the "British Inhabitants" of Calcutta as unworthy of mention or regard, has found Advocates (it is rumoured) among the Natives of Hindooostan!

O tempora, O mores! Tell it not in England! Publish it not in the streets of London! We are almost ashamed to confess that we are afraid for the honour of our countrymen that rumour should be confirmed. What will Free born Britons from the boasted Land of Liberty say—if they see themselves thus eclipsed in Public Spirit by the "Children of Superstition" by a nation of poor "Benedighted Idolaters?" If such be the case, we can see no means of saving the honour of Britannia, but by calling a new Meeting of the "British Inhabitants" of Calcutta to prepare a Supplementary Address, touching the Removal of the Censorship, which proves to have been so improperly omitted.—*Harkara.*

Madras, Dec. 4, 1822.—The Madras Spring Meeting commences on the 20th proximo, as originally advertised, and uncommon Sport is expected. *Hetman, Looney, Andrew and Clermont*, are all to run on our course besides other well known Horses.

We have to add the arrival, early yesterday morning, of the American Ship *HENRY*, Capt. L. Paliske, from Calcutta the 29th ultimo.—She passed the Ship *JOHN TAYLOR* at Saugor Island, but brings no further news,—and indeed was not aware of the arrival of the Ship *DAVID SCOTT* when she left Calcutta.

December 7.—The following measures are under consideration at Hyderabad for the relief of the miseries endured by the Sister Kingdom.—Perhaps some advantage may accrue from adopting the suggestion contained in the second proposition.

"It is proposed to raise at Hyderabad a Subscription for the relief of the distressed Poor in Ireland.

"It is further proposed to raise a separate Subscription for the relief of the Industrious, but distressed Manufacturers of Ireland, by commissioning such a quantity of *Irish Cabinets* (or Poplins) as the Subscription may admit, to be sent out for Sale at Hyderabad; and that the sum realised by the Sale, be continued to be employed in further Supplies.

"A Meeting of the Subscribers will be called as soon as practicable, after their number be ascertained, for the purpose of nominating a Committee of Management."

An unprecedented share of good fortune seems to have befallen the inhabitants of Pondicherry in their adventures in the last Lottery for exclusive of the Prize of Lac of Rupees already alluded to in a former Number two of the 5,000 Rupees prize may be quoted as instances of their good luck—one becomes the division amongst a company of 50 Sepoys—the other is the exclusive property of a Portuguese—and two other individuals have gained Prizes of 300 Rupees each.—*Madras Gazette.*

Sporting Intelligence.

CALCUTTA MEETING, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1822.

MATCH FOR 25 GOLD MOHURS.—P. P.—Half a mile.

	st. lb.
1. Mr. Rons's b. A. h. <i>Flibbertigibbet</i> , (S. Frost.)....	8 7
2. Mr. James's gr. A. h. <i>Hukkeebukah</i> ,	8 7

A close run Race.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—G. M.

2. Captain O'Kelly's b. c <i>Eaves Dropdr</i> , 4 years old,	8 0
1. Mr. Walter's bl f. <i>Beggar Girl</i> , 3 years old, (Tom.)	7 5

The Beggar Girl took the lead and won her Race easy, leaving *Eaves Dropdr* in the same style that she has done every thing else that has ever started against her. She might probably be beat were she to go to New Market, but nothing of her age in India can touch her. She won her Race in a common canter in 1' 57"

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—Three quarters of a mile.

1. Mr. Treves's ch. h. <i>Restoration</i> , (J. Fox.)	8 0
2. Captain O'Kelly's ch. m. <i>Caroline</i> ,	8 0

Caroline put her hip out in running.

Mr. Walter's ch. A. h. *Red Hazard* received forfeit from Mr. James's gr. A. h. *Duncan Grey*, 8 st. 7 lb. each.—R. C.—100 Gold Mohurs.—h. ft.

Mr. Black's *Windfall* 8 st. 1 lb. received forfeit from Mr. Walter's *Silvertail*, weight for age, half a mile, for 50 Gold Mohurs,—h. f.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLDSTREAM,—GOLCONDA, and WILLIAM MONEY, outward-bound, remain,—LADY FLORA, inward-bound, remains,—ALMORAH, outward-bound, remains,—TWO CATHARINES, (Amren.) passed np.

Kedgeree.—His Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW.—GENERAL LECOR, (P.) and DUKE OF BEDFORD, outward-bound, remain.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, DORSETSHIRE, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, and WINCHELSEA.

Saugor.—H. C. Ships DAVID SCOTT, and GENERAL HEWITT, inward-bound; remain,—NOVO DESTINO, (P.), WANDERER, (Amren.) and Schooner MARY, gone to Sea.

Marriage.

On the 21st instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. PARSON, Captain J. E. CONWAY, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Army, to Mrs. BERTRAM, relict of the late Captain A. N. BERTRAM, of the Madras Establishment.

Births.

On the 21st instant, the Lady of Captain GOATE, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, of a Son and Heir.

At JESSORE, on the 20th instant, the Wife of Mr. J. N. THOMAS, of a Daughter.

On the 21st instant, Mrs. WILLIAM HAWSGAN, of a Daughter.

At Bhopalpoor, on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Captain EDWARD FITZGERALD, of the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Agra, on the 1st instant, the Lady of N. WRIGHT, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Dindigul, on the 25th ultimo, the Lady of THOMAS KEYS, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—745—

MASONIC ADDRESS.

MASONIC ADDRESS TO THE MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

We have now the pleasure of laying before our readers the Address of the Freemasons of Calcutta, to the Most Noble the Grand Master, and His Lordship's Reply:—

At ten o'clock the Company began to assemble at the Government House; by eleven every seat in the room was occupied, and many Ladies were obliged to stand.

The number of Ladies who attended, was perhaps greater than ever before graced the room on such an occasion; and we believe that not an Individual was there, who will not even retain a lively remembrance of the scene. Certainly not less than 800 persons must have been present, most probably more, yet the whole was conducted with an order and regularity highly befitting the occasion, and as highly creditable to those who formed and superintended the arrangements.

About eleven, Lady Hastings entered the room, and took her seat to the left, a little behind the Chair of State; near her were Lady H. Paget—Ladies McMahon, D'Oyly, and the Ladies of the Members of Council, &c.

At eleven o'clock precisely, the Procession arrived from the Town Hall, where the different Lodges, and Brethren had assembled at ten: whence after the necessary Forms of Preparation had been gone through, they marched in double files to the Government House, dressed in Masonic Order and wearing their appropriate Emblems, according to arrangements before made,—as follows.

Two Grand Tylers carrying drawn Swords:

A band of Music playing a Masonic Tune.

The Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Military Lodge of H. M. 17th Foot.

Military Lodge of Hon'ble Company's Artillery, Courage with Humanity.

Aurora Lodge.

Marine Lodge.

Military Lodge, Humility with Fortitude.

Lodge, —True Friendship.

Lodge, —Industry and Perseverance.

Lodge, —Star in the East.

Each of the above Lodges was preceded by a Tyler carrying a drawn Sword; and an appropriate Banner—carried by a Brother.

Then followed in Procession, The Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal, as follows:

Grand Tyler with a Sword.

Two Grand Deacons carrying wands.

Grand Treasurer—Grand Recorder.

Grand Secretary.

A Brother carrying the HOLY BIBLE, on a crimson velvet cushion. The Grand Chaplain in full canonicals, and wearing the Insignia of Masonry.

The Post Provincial Grand Master.

The Grand Junior Warden.

The Grand Senior Warden.

The Grand Lodge Banners.

The Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

The Sword of State carried by a Brother in a State Dress.

The Right Worshipful, The Provincial Grand Master Brother J. P. Larkins. A Grand Steward—A Grand Steward.

Grand Tyler.

On reaching the entrance of the Government House, the Band of Music halted under the Portico, but still kept playing until the first Lodge had entered the Upper Guard Room, when another Band stationed there took up the Tune. The first Lodge then opened right and left, so as to admit the other Lodges to pass through their centre, and form in three sides of a square. The Grand Master the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS seated on an elevation of three steps chequered in the masonic manner, attended by his suite in full dress uniforms, forming the fourth side of the square. The Grand Lodge then advanced in Masonic Order up the Centre of the Room, and on their approach to a Masonic Pedestal, which was placed opposite the Grand Master, opened right and left, so as to allow the P. G. Master with his attendants to pass up the centre. The BIBLE, GOLDEN SQUARE, and COMPASS were then deposited on the Pedestal, and the Grand Conductor of the ceremonies Brother C. Paton after having marshalled the whole, in a manner which drew forth general marks of approbation, took his station on the right hand of His Excellency the Grand Master.

As soon as the noise, arising from the spectators getting up to stand on the Seats, for the purpose of obtaining a better view, had ceased,

the Provincial Grand Master thus addressed His Lordship, who rose, bowed and reseated himself.

"Most Worshipful Grand Master, I have the honor to inform your Lordship that at a Meeting of the P. Grand Lodge of Bengal, at which all the Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons working under your Lordship's immediate ananies, were duly represented—It was resolved unanimously, that an Address should be presented to your Lordship, declaratory of the Fraternal affection and regard entertained by the Craft for Your Lordship's Person and Virtues, and their deep feelings of unfeigned regret on the occasion of your Lordship's approaching Departure for Europe. I have the honor, my Lord, to bear the Address so voted, and with your Lordship's permission will proceed to read it."—Assent being given, the P. G. Master then read the following.

Address to the Most Noble Francis, Marquess of Hastings, K. G. &c. &c. &c. Acting Grand Master of the Most Ancient and honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, in and throughout every part of the East Indies.

"MOS T WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER.

We, the Provincial Grand Master, and Officers, of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal, and the Masters, Wardens, and Members of the several Lodges of Free Masons working under its Authority, most respectfully beg Permission, on the Eve of your Lordship's Departure for Europe, to offer our united Sentiments of Regard and Esteem for your Lordship's Person and Virtues.

As a Masonic Body, placed under the protecting Care of Your Lordship, We cannot contemplate the Loss of our Illustrious Grand Master, without Feelings of the deepest regret; entertaining as we do the most affectionate Regard and Devotion to Your Lordship, as one with whom it is our Pride to be enrolled in the same Fraternal Band.

Nine years had elapsed since Your Lordship's Auspicious arrival to preside over the Destinies of this Great Country—The general Sentiment on the approaching Relinquishment of your High Office, has already reached your Lordship's Ear by the united Voice of its Inhabitants. In this, We, as Individuals, have most cordially joined—The Wisdom of the Measures planned by Your Lordship, and the Splendid Achievements that were their consequence, will shed Luster on the Pages of future History, and become Lessons for the Policy of the Statesman, and the honourable Ambition of the Soldier.—Permit us, Most Illustrious and Noble Brother, to dwell upon the more endearing Virtues by which your Residence amongst us has been distinguished.

It was with no ordinary Feelings of Gratitude to our Illustrious and Royal Grand Master for the watchful Care evinced by him for the Craft in general, that we found Your Lordship invested with a Superintending Power over the Masonic Institutions in the Eastern Quarter of the World—The Wisdom of this appointment was exemplified in its immediate Effects—The influence of Your Lordship's great Name, exalted Rank, high Acquirements, extensive Benevolence, and Masonic Character, was seen in the new zeal it infused into the Fraternity.—The appearance of your Lordship amongst the Brethren in India, gave additional Vigour to the spirit so inspired, and working under the eye of a Grand Master so distinguished for every Masonic Virtue, the Ardent of that Spirit has continued unabated, to the Honor of the Craft, the increase of its Number, and the extension of its Charities.

As Masons, contemplating and constantly remembering the remote antiquity of our origin, and interested in every thing that promotes the usefulness of our Craft, it is impossible to have beheld the advantages derived to this Great City, in the encouragement given by your Lordship to Science and the Arts, without a grateful admiration of the enlightened and liberal Mind under whose influence they have been attained.—We have witnessed our City, improved and embellished, not to gratify the Caprice of private taste, but to promote the general health, and convenience.—We have seen public edifices arise for the advantage of commerce, and we have been repeatedly called on to perform the grateful task of laying, with the impressive Mysteries of our Order, the foundation of Temples, erected to the preservation of the Ever living God.—These, my Lord, will remain Monuments of your enlightened taste, and of the Patronage afforded by you to the liberal arts, while, on the firm foundation you have laid for the future Security of this vast Empire, a fair Fabric of public prosperity and gratitude shall arise, sacred to the happiness of Millions, and the perpetuation of your Lordship's Fame.

As a Masonic Body we feel ourselves called on by a sense of duty to offer to your Lordship the testimony of our grateful Homage for the benefit which we in particular have derived from the exercise of the high Powers vested in your hands—in the selection of a Deputy Grand Master from among the Most Honourable and Respected of our Brethren—In the formation of a Provincial Grand Lodge; and the Appointment of a zealous, able, and enlightened Grand Master; under the influence of whose character and watchful Superintendence incalculable Benefits have

decerned to the Fraternity.—In the readiness with which amidst concerns of the greatest Public importance, Your Lordship has uniformly received our Applications for advice or instruction, for the condescending urbanity and endearing kindness with which this advice and instruction have been afforded, and for the example you have given for the exercise of the first and noblest duties of our order, Universal Charity and Benevolence.

It only remains for us now, Most Noble Lord and Illustrious Brother, to perform the sorrowful task of bidding you, Farewell! We invoke with fervent hearts the Almighty Architect of the Universe to bless and preserve you for many years to come in Health, Peace, and Happiness, unclouded by misfortune to your Lordship, and those most dear to you; and above all that they may be passed in possession of that internal gratification which cannot fail to arise from the consciousness of having discharged the duties of your High Station, to the Satisfaction of your Sovereign; the Admiration of your Country, the Honor of your own Great Name, and the Benefit of Mankind."

(Signed)

J. P. Larkins, P. G. M.	C. Paton, P. G. M. C.
W. C. Blaiguere, D. P. G. M.	Samuel Hamilton, P. G. J. W.
C. R. Lindsay, P. G. M.	William Anley, P. G. J. D.
J. B. Birch, P. G. S. W.	William Melville, P. G. T.
J. Vaughan, P. G. S. D.	H. B. Henderson, P. G. S. B.
Wm. M. Farrell, P. G. R.	T. Alsop, P. G. S.

A. W. Taylor,
Paul D'Mello,
J. Llewelyn, W. M.,
J. Hartley, J. W.,
H. Caldwell, J. W.,
Thomas Hardwick,
J. R. Campe,
John Oliver,
J. H. Swinhoe,
S. Swinhoe,
R. Swinhoe,
John Wilson,
G. McCowan,
R. B. Lloyd,
Henry Tyler,
W. Barufield,
W. Thacker,
J. Hunter,
Thomas Higgs,
John Miller,
W. W. Hewett,
D. Cross,
George Fowler,
T. Marriott,
R. Fleming,
Arthur Peter,
John McLean,
Richard E. Jones,
John Harvey,
John Dombol,
David Stair,
W. Shanks,
Edward Cropley,
William Ham,
Patrick O'Reilly,
John Hughes,
Thomas Moran,
John Price Edmund,
W. Hooker,
John Adels,
R. H. Sneyd,
A. Hayes,
W. Higgins,
J. Dowling,
Stephen Clare,
M. Hickie,
J. Mandley,
N. Manley,
N. J. Halded,
William Raymond,
W. H. Twentyman,
H. Pasmore,
William Bell,
J. K. Taylor,
C. K. Robison,
Sir Harry Darrell,
R. M. Thomas,
William Clark,

H. Gilbert Cooper,
G. Clements,
Charles Kenney,
James Bryce,
William Burton,
J. Grant,
J. Crook,
W. North,
Thomas Jones,
J. E. Conway,
W. T. Payne,
S. R. Priest,
Richard Bagnell,
C. F. Robinson,
Daniel Robinson,
Charles Striper,
W. J. Sanders,
Robert Ince,
Patrick Boyle,
George Crowe,
J. H. Johnston,
John Chew,
T. W. Spencer,
J. Stuart,
J. Draper,
Samuel Owen,
John Hastie,
Edward Brightman,
J. M. Uriarte,
John Storm,
H. Ferguson,
Fowler H. Benn,
H. W. Wilkinson,
J. H. Tittler,
Charles Trebeck,
W. Seton,
Samuel White,
G. Irish,
George McKean,
John Neil,
A. Vickers,
H. M. Child,
John Moore,
W. A. Livingston,
George White,
Henry Harris,
Thomas Charles Cox,
John Parson,
Edward Poole,
W. McDonald,
N. Blenewoe,
J. Jackson,
Thomas Mason,
John Skillin,
Patrick Murray,
Isaac Allen,
J. Pegge,
L. Osbourne,

T. Ley,
T. Caldwell,
J. Leaker,
John Campbell,
Costs Foot,
James Ellard,
G. Ross,
James Oakey,
R. D. Collier,
William Limond,
Tredway Clarke,
Charles Trebeck, junr.,
John T. Catheart,
Michael Bull,
R. Cochran,
W. Gee,
G. Thomas,
James McNeight,
P. Selwood Hewett,
Coasden Lancaster,
W. T. Goss,
Joseph Walpole,
Peter Adamson,
George Forrest,
Thomas Gibson,
W. Baily,
Edward Barrett,
D. Young, Lt. 17th Ft.,
John Jefferies Hooper,
R. Cutlar Ferguson,
W. Tucker,
Frederick Blacker,
G. Lurke, Surgeon,
H. Brown, Major
James Duhon, Junior,
W. Trueman,
W. R. C. Cooley,
Thomas Waterman,
M. Louis,
J. Savers,
C. R. Martin,
J. H. D'Oyly,
A. Brush,
John Kitson,
J. C. Guthrie,
G. Woollard,
Robert Hastie,
W. Kinney,
D. Dorin,
James West,
John Robinson,
James Cashall,
M. Portner,
John MacIntyre,
Thomas Goad,
B. Jackson,
Jeremiah Batley,
George Potter,

Lewis Davis, Joseph Sweeney, W. D. Ochme, W. Smith, James Keymer, Joseph Sharling, James Baddly, W. Wrainch, P. Hayes, J. W. McLeod, Henry Gatfield, W. Macleod, (Mr. M. Lodge.) John Jennings, George Jessop, J. W. Phillips, C. B. Churchman, Robert Hampton, Walter Raleigh Gil- bert, Hector McLean, Thomas Maylew,	Alexander Kerr, H. P. Boyle, Henry Thompson, John Reid, W. K. Orell, John Ball, T. Gabriel Gunter, William Patrick, J. H. Barlow, Thomas Harrowell, William Swift, Llewellyn Conroy, John Mitchell, N. Henry Hart, Henry Adams, Charles Freycinet, C. R. Barwell, G. Hutchinson, A. Falconer, J. Harwood, Phillis O'Rielly, H. M. Radcliffe,	J. L. Turner, John Miller, L. Cohen, Thomas Hicks, Joseph Hodges, senior, John Francis Sandys, Frederick Otto, James Dowling, J. C. Burton, James Angus, James Hill, William Linton, F. P. Strong, C. Elaney, W. Snow, Charles Barnard, James Barrett, J. W. Taylor, H. Thomas, J. W. King, P. G. T.
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Having finished, the P. G. Master walked up to his Lordship, and placed the address in his hands and addressing him as his Most Noble and Illustrious Brother, expressed the pride, and gratification he felt in placing in his Lordship's hands the Document he then had the honor to deliver. His Lordship in reply to this feeling Address spoke to the following effect. "The gratification I feel on receiving a document so highly to be valued, is enhanced by its being conveyed to me thro' your hands."

His Lordship then rose with that dignity for which he has been so long conspicuous, and made the following

REPLY.

"BROTHERS,

"The compliment which you have offered to me is peculiarly affecting, and grateful to my feelings. It ought to be so. As you have yourselves observed, each of you has already affixed his name to the General Address with which I was honoured some days ago. There is of course a Motive for you wishing to come forward again, and, as I cannot but understand it, the quality of that Motive is most flattering to me, you have desired to bear a more precise and emphatic testimony to my conduct. That observation which Masons reciprocally exercise over each other, not as a Privilege but as a duty, binds the Craft to be strict in a Public Profession of Opinion: so that, where it can command the commendation stands vouch'd by the known Caution. Your approbation of me may be mistaken, may be undeservedly partial, may be exaggerated in Phrase; but it must be sincere, and as such I take it to my Heart. (Applause.)

"You have thanked me for the Encouragement I have given here to Masonry, and for the Vigilance I have exerted for it's preserving an accurate course. That fostering care was incumbent on me from the Superintendence which I have held. But I have not considered the fulfilment of such an Obligation as a dry duty. I have felt a lively interest in the promotion of what I believe to be highly beneficial to Society. The Veil thrown over Masonry renders it's operation silent and unobserved; yet the influence of a Body spread thro' all Classes of Society, pervading every Circle, and diffusing (tho' by it's separate Members) opinions digested and matured from remote periods in the Brotherhood, must be powerful in it's effect. I think the traces of its useful sway are discoverable if we cast our eyes on older times. Reflect upon that semi-barbarism which was the condition of all the states of Europe in ages not long past. What apparent cause was there for a sudden and rapidly progressive Mitigation of the rude Oppressions which characterized the day? If none such can be confidently pointed out, is it not reasonable to recur to an agency which while it is unobtrusive, must in it's very nature be active. The Secrecy observed in Masonic Proceedings, and the rigid scrutiny exercised into the Private Character of candidates or admission, excited the enmity of the Higher Ranks, and at the same time removed every fear of their discrediting themselves by becoming Members of the Fraternity. Once initiated, they received Lessons which never could have reached them in any other situation. They were taught that throughout the necessary gradations in a Community, and amid the unavoidable distinctions arising from Talents or Property, man was still the Brother of man. This primary position once adopted, all Corollaries from it were readily embraced. The doctrine imbibed in the Lodge, became the Rule of action for the man of might in his Public Sphere, and his Example disseminated the Principles of Humanity and Justice to the utmost extent of the circle. Surely this is not visionary Sapposition. Observe the difference of Character between the nations of Europe where Masonry has flourished and those in which it has been proscribed; and let the Contrast, so favorable for the former support my hypothesis. The Proof will be still stronger if you advert to the Despo-

tism, the Ferocity, the Degradation of manhood in the Asiatic Regions where no casual ray of masonry has ever pierced the gloom. In Europe, what were once Masonic Principles alone, are so generally prevalent that it would now be difficult to make it believed that they were once acknowledged only in a confined Society: yet it is well that the Sanctuary for them should still exist. Our Forms are only constant incitements to us of the moral Rules which ought to be observed in all Times, Cases, and Situations. If I may have been fortunate enough to have recollected them in the exercise of authority, as you would kindly persuade me, I am most happy.

"Now, in the truest spirit of Fraternal affection, I bid you FAREWELL, with this parting Injunction: continue to fear God, to Honor the KING, and to keep pure the CRAFT."

His Lordship having finished, the aplause was general, and continued; the Band struck up "God Save the King," and the Procession returned in reversed Order, each Brother passing to the right of the chair of state on which His Lordship had been seated, who with his accustomed urbanity and kindness, had descended, returning the respectful, and fraternal greetings of his Brethren, as they passed with affectionate condescension, and regard.

The whole filed off in perfect regularity and order, making their Compliments to the Grand Master as they passed him; nor was this the least imposing part of the Ceremony; it was indeed a sight tending more to unite in one brotherly bond of affection and interest, the rich and the poor, than all that Royalty and Rank could bestow: His Lordship's condescension and kindness was most marked, and pointed to his BROTHER Soldiers; not one of whom we will venture to say was there, who will not thro' life, remember with pride the share he took on this occasion; for our own parts we confess, that we have very seldom in our lives witnessed a scene, so truly gratifying throughout; but the particular circumstance to which we allude, was so striking, and so grateful to every noble and manly feeling, that we imagine it will leave an impression on the minds of those who witnessed it, not easily effaced. The Procession returned to the Town Hall in reversed order, when the P. G. Master took leave of the Brethren, after exhorting them to bear in their recollection the parting injunction of the Grand Master; and cordially returning his grateful thanks for the support they had afforded him, in the execution of a grateful, but painful duty; and for the order and regularity, they had all so admirably, and strictly observed on the occasion.

The whole ceremony appeared to be conducted with the greatest Order and Regularity, and had a very grand and imposing effect.

His Lordship looked remarkably well, was dressed in the full Dress Uniform of a General Officer, wore a Masonic Apron, and was adorned with a variety of Jewels appertaining to the high Degrees of Masonry, of which he is so great an Ornament; among which, was the splendid Jewel presented to him by the united Grand Lodge of England on his departure for India. If we are to trust the feeling evinced by His Lordship on the present occasion, in the very pathetic and eloquent Speech addressed to the Brotherhood, he will carry from India with him, a Jewel of at least equal estimation; the proud consciousness of living long in the grateful Remembrance of a Brotherhood; zealously and affectionately attached to him, as was clearly observable in the eyes of his auditors, when he pronounced the emphatic word, FAREWELL.

We understand it is His Lordship's intention to attend Divine Service, with the Brotherhood, on the Anniversary of their Tutelear Saints St. John, on Friday next.—John Bull.

Selections.

The Theatre.—Chowringhee Theatre was full even to crammimg on Friday evening. This we believe to have been principally attributable to the circumstance of its having been understood to be the last time that the Marquess of HASTINGS and the Marchioness would honour the house with their presence. At an early hour it was difficult to find a seat, and many had to stand during the whole of the performance. We seldom witnessed a finer display of beauty and fashion in Calcutta. Opposite the stage, in a straight line, and to the back of the front boxes, stood a transparency representing an Escutcheon, on which were quartered the Arms of the house of HASTINGS and LOUDOUN, surmounted by a scroll, on which appeared in illuminated characters, one simple word, but which spoke emphatically to the feelings—"FAREWELL!" When the Marquess and Marchioness entered the house, they were received with hearty rounds of applause, which continued several seconds. In his Lordship's box we observed His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir E. PAGET, and Lady H. PAGET, &c.

The first part of the evening's Entertainment consisted of the Senior CORMAN's excellent comedy of the JEALOUS WIFE, which was judiciously and strongly cast, so as to include our principal Amateurs.

The Mr. Oakly of the night was by the Veteran Amateur who had the part of the Duke of Buckingham in Richard the Third. The character

was supported in his best style, and gave a perfect idea of the gentle manly teased, affectionate wavering, and often indignant husband.—In *Major Oakly* we were extremely happy to observe the return to the boards of an Amateur who possesses very high requisites for genteel comedy. We hope he will appear often, and continue to gratify his friends with such rich specimens of comic power as he displayed on Friday evening. We were much struck with the manly simplicity of his manner throughout, and the chaste style of his performance altogether. He was exactly what we should conceive a gay elderly military Bachelor of the last century to be.—*Charles* was the Father of our Theatre; and if he did not perhaps appear quite juvenile enough for the part, he did it great justice. In the *tipsy* scene he was imitatively successful.—*Sir Harry Beagle*, we are pretty sure, was not a congenial character to the Amateurs who represented it.—He looked too much of the Gentleman for boisterous fox hunter.—*Russel* was very respectably supported; occasionally he raised the exostulatory tones of his voice to too high a pitch.—*Lord Trinkel* was most delightfully entertaining. The part was in the hands of the gentleman who made his debut on our boards as *Dick Dashall*. We have seen several performers of merit in the character, but never one from whom we derived more real and hearty amusement than from the *Lord Trinkel* in question. He simpered, and lisped, and picked his steps and his words with a fantastic polish of *haut ton* that was ludicrous in the extreme. He placed his pauses with much judgement, and brought out "*pon honnor*" with such an easy drawl of superfashionable slang, that it always told upon the risible muscles of the audience.—*Captain O'Cutter* was a very creditable performance, and in good keeping. The costume (particularly the head) was perhaps a little *outre*—The little that *Paris* had to do, was well done.—The part of *Mrs. Oakly* is a very arduous one, and requires something more than mere acquaintance with the stage. It requires an insight into human nature, and particularly as it moves in the higher walks of life. To discriminate between the different shades of the effect produced by the same passion on different *grades* of life is the duty of the philosophical votary of the Drama, and not an easy one. Our *Mrs. Oakly* of Chowringhee was very successful in portraying the stronger features of the character, and throwing out the bolder outlines; but she rather failed, we think, in delineating the softer tints of the background of the picture. As a whole, we would have the part performed in a more *piano* key. The two best scenes were—the one in which she and Mr. Oakly make it up, and then quarrel at his proposing to bring *Harriett* into the house,—and the one in which she sinks in affected hystericks upon her chair, while in vain expecting that her husband will as usual coax her out of her tantrums.—*Harriett* was very pleasing; but really we have to entreat of her to speak in a more natural tone, and not to strain and crack her voice as she does. Altogether the *Jealous Wife* went off with much eclat—much more so indeed, than we expected for a Comedy not possessing much bustle or incident, but having—at the same time a natural, easy and smart inn of dialogue. Just as the Curtain was about to drop at the end of the 5th Act, the Managers, the Amateurs of every description that usually support the Theatre—in short, the whole of the Calcutta Corps Dramatique, ranged themselves upon the stage, to bid a respectful farewell to those illustrious Persons who are about to quit India for ever, and to whose distinguished patronage and kind encouragement the Drama in Calcutta owes so much. The Amateur who played the part of *Oakly* then walked forward a step or two in front of his Theatrical brethren, and with much feeling, taste and effect, spoke the following Farewell Address, written for the occasion by a Gentleman well known on the boards:—

Here ends our mimic life. There rests a part
To play, which needs no promoter but the heart!
Which strong in truth, though in expression weak,
Of real love and gratitude would speak—
And in their honest glow, those thoughts declare,
Which all around—which all who hear me—share.
Through many a year we deemed Dramatic taste,
Far from this city's bounds, by Duhness, chased;
And the enjoyments of a cultured clime,
Depressed by distance, and effaced by time—
But as the landscape that in darkness lies,
When lazy vapours veil the morning skies,
Waits but the near advance of Eastern light,
To burst with native beauty on the sight;
So lurked in every breast the genial flame
So glowed, when lofty worth to fan it came
O'er all, a kindling radiance to diffuse.
And rouse in Eastern realms the British Muse.
When in this fabric, to the Drama reared,
A kind, but doubting audience, first appeared;
When first a tyro hand these boards essayed,
Anxious to please, and yet to strive afraid;
Who foremost came each weak attempt to cheer?
Approve each effort, and dispel each fear?

Intenser interest in the cause to wake;
The social feeling warmly to partake;
And by their presence, kind assurance give;
The pleasures that they designed to share, should live?
Oh! long of our first Patrons, justly vain,
The name of HASTINGS shall these scenes retain.
Nor with the kindness that could condescend,
The Drama's drawing efforts to befriend—
Ceased that protecting care; to riper hours
Extended still, and to mature powers:
Thence many an eve has smoothly passed away,
In easy mirth and profitably gay;
Recalled to memory scenes of other times,
Of differing manners and of distant climes;
Wafted with magic wand across the main,
The mighty masters of the mimic strain,
By Shakespear led;—has given new wings to thought,
And all our country to our bosoms brought;
Till, for a while, soft visions wrap us round,
And Fancy wanders over British ground;
Or rousing from the dream, we feel the band
Fresh braced, that binds us to our native land.
If thus the Muse Dramatic can bestow
Such holy influence; higher thanks we owe
To those enlightened spirits that so long
Have kindly stooped to animate her song;
To that illustrious Pair, who through the past,
Were still the Drama's friends; and whom at last,
These walls, that welcomed oft, no more shall view—
Their peal of greeting, altered to adieu:—
Their final task—those sounds of grief to swell,—
That bid our Noble Guests, a long—a sad—Farewell.

It was a pity, we think, that the Address was not delayed until the termination of the whole of the evening's Entertainments. This was an opinion which he heard very generally expressed by persons whose judgment in such matters we respect. As it was, the melancholy Farewell tones did not harmonize very appropriately with the merry Fare which immediately followed it. This was the "Review, or the WAGS or WINDSOR," which was one of the best got-up little things we remember to have seen at Chowringhee, where it was often, we believe, performed before, but never with better spirit than on the occasion alluded to. The peculiar excellencies of our Chowringhee Caleb Quotem are so well known, that it would be superfluous to enlarge upon them. On Friday he was as erst the merriest, most mercurial, and most volatile of grave diggers. It was enviable to hear and to witness the gaiety of heart and action with which he appeared to whisk through his multifarious and never sufficiently to be admired employments.—*Loony MacTwister* was by the Amateur who made such a capital debut as Dermott O'Flinn in "My Landlady's Gown." The expectations which he then raised were most delightfully fulfilled in his Loony MacTwister. In Irish parts we do not suppose there is his equal in Calcutta. Indeed we may well call him our Calcutta *Johnson*. In dress, look, attitude, accent, and manner, he was every thing that could be wished. He is a great master of the ludicrous, and without laughing himself, makes others laugh very heartily. This partly arises from a certain droll gravity which he assumes, and the unconstrained tone with which he felicitously deals out the genuine Hibernian Doric.—*John Lump* was by the Oakly of the play. John and Loony formed a fine relief to each other, and on one or two occasions, especially the *letter* scene, were irresistibly laughable.—*Deputy Bull* as he generally does, supported his part very well.—The Sir Harry Beagle of the play was *Brugard*, who charmed the audience with one or two good songs, particularly "Is there a heart that never loved," which he sang in a chaste style of simple pathos that we never heard surpassed.—The part of *Lucy* introduced a fair candidate to the public, whom we hope to see often. It was a highly creditable first appearance, and she is particularly an acquisition on account of her vocal powers, which made a very favorable impression. She should study and practice a good deal. If she does, we doubt not but she will become a favorite.—*Grace Gaylorn* was an exceedingly fair effort, and the female who performed it improves progressively.—We forgot to do justice in the proper place to the Amateur who performed the part of *Lady Freejee*, in the first piece. As usual, she did her part extremely well, and called forth frequent and unequivocal marks of approbation.

The Curtain having fallen, Lord and Lady HASTINGS rose to depart. The feelings of the audience were again testified by loud rounds of applause, which continued until his Lordship and her Ladyship began to descend the stair-case that leads out of the house.

Mr. Drummond's Academy—On the afternoon of Friday we did ourselves the pleasure to step into Mr. DRUMMOND's Academy in the Durru-mulah, for the purpose of witnessing the periodical Examination of his numerous pupils, European and Native. We were highly gratified by all we saw and heard, and found a crowd of people assembled, like ourselves, to witness the progress of the children in their education.

In consequence of having arrived at a rather late hour at the School, we are not competent to enter into any very detailed remarks. The boys of the Arithmetical class solved several difficult questions with ease and precision, and it was at the option of any visitor to put what questions he chose. In the Geographical class there was the same obvious advancement. The Mathematical pupils also seemed perfectly to understand the different problems so far as they had gone. The English recitations from different authors, were extremely meritorious, and reflect great credit upon the scholars and their teacher. A boy of the name DEMOZIO gave a good conception of Shylock; and another fine little fellow, named EDWIS TURNBULL, gave Portia's appeal, and the speech on Mercy, with appropriate gesture, feeling, and correctness of accentuation. Colman's humorous Vagary of the Poetical Apothecary, was recited also by DEMOZIO, and with capital and ludicrous effect.—The specimens of Penmanship were remarkably beautiful. Perhaps too much so; we do not think the labour and time thrown away upon ornamental penmanship at all compensated by the acquirement of a florishing hand writing. We observed several drawings also, which were very praise-worthy. But what pleased us best of all perhaps, was the healthy, cheerful, and orderly appearance of the children. It was an interesting sight to behold the Native children sitting side by side with the sons of Europeans. This is as it should be. The Natives begin to duly estimate the value of education. Those who are educated together must contract kindly feelings towards each other, and this must in the end prove generally beneficial.

Chemical Lectures.—A Scientific Gentleman of the name of MACK, we observe, intends to deliver a course of Chemical Lectures at the chambers of the Asiatic Society in Chowringhee. We trust that this meritorious attempt at opening a new source of mental gratification to the Calcutta Public, will be patronised as it deserves. Chemistry is a branch of science which is capable of affording instruction and amusement to all classes, and some of its experiments are occasionally calculated to astonish by their results, or to charm by their splendour and variety of change. Most people are apt to imagine Chemistry a dry and dull study. This is a very great mistake; and such of our readers as choose to go and judge for themselves, may easily be convinced, that Chemistry, on the contrary, is a very edifying and delightful pursuit. Mr. MACK delivers his first lecture to-morrow evening, (this Evening, Tuesday,) at the place already specified.—*India Gazette*.

Shipping Arrival.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Dec. 22	General Hewitt	British	M. Barrow	London	June 20

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 21	Mashmy	British	J. J. Denham	Penang

Passengers.

List of Passengers per H. C. Ship GENERAL HEWITT. M. Barrow, Commanding Officer, from London the 20th of June, and Cape of Good Hope the 14th of October.

From London.—Mrs. M. B. Baldock, Mrs. H. T. Barlow, Mrs. Cheap; Misses E. Fraser, C. Cheap, G. Cheap, and E. Fishery; Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Murray, C. B. of the 16th Lancers; Lieutenant Colonel C. Baldock; Captain Bolton, of His Majesty's 41st Regiment; Captains W. Baron Osten, A. T. Byron, and A. T. Ellis, of the 16th Lancers; Lieutenants C. A. Wrottesley, A. A. McConeley, T. L. S. Montieth, G. McDowell, H. P. Lavelace, and A. McDougal, of the 16th Lancers; Cornets T. R. Smyth, G. A. Stewart, and W. Osborne, of the 16th Lancers; Mr. A. M. G. Mallock, Assistant Surgeon, and Volunteer G. Spencer of the 16th Lancers; Lieutenant A. Davis, 11th Light Dragoons; Messrs. F. W. Hardwicke, F. W. Aiston, and W. Stuart Montieth, Cadets; Mr. F. Gouldshury, Writer; Mr. H. P. Saunders, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. C. Meade, Free Merchant; Captain H. Beecher, of the Country Service; 144 Non Commissioned Officers and Privates of the 16th Lancers, 56 Women and Children, of ditto, 60 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the 11th Light Dragoons, 12 Women and Children, of ditto. *From the Cape of Good Hope*.—Mrs. Wemyss, Miss E. H. Wemyss, Charles Bayley, Esq. and Jas. Wemyss, Esq. of the Civil Service.

Death.

At Belgaum, on the 18th ultimo, JOHN WHISH, infant Son of Major F. WHISH WILSON, 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, aged 1 month and 3 days,